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New-York Daily Times.

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New-York Daily Times.

THE ARCTIC.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

The Propeller Ascertained to be the Vesta, of France.

THIRTEEN PERSONS LOST FROM THE VESTA.

Thirty-one of the Arctic's Crew Picked Up.

108 Persons Saved.

FURTHER STATEMENTS OF SURVIVORS.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE COURTS OF THE CITY.

Additional particulars of the loss of the *Arctic* were received in this City yesterday. The latest intelligence is confirmatory of the leading facts already published, but we have the satisfaction of being able to announce that the loss of life is *considerably less* than was at first reported. Doubts still exist, however, in regard to the great majority of the *Arctic's* passengers; the fate of three boats being as yet wholly unknown. Three others are accounted for. The number of lives known to be saved is One Hundred and Eight. The number on board, both crew and passengers, was 390. Upwards of 280 remain to be heard from; though it is impossible to say how many of them have met a watery grave. The fate of Mr. COLLINS' family has given rise to many conflicting accounts. It is to be feared that none of them, with the exception, perhaps, of Miss COLLINS, were saved.

The vessel which came in collision with the *Arctic* is ascertained to have been the French steam propeller *Vesta*. She arrived at St. John's (Newfoundland) on the 30th September, three days after the collision, in a shattered condition. Her bows and foremast were damaged to a very great extent. The names of the parties from the *Arctic* who were on board of this vessel have not reached us; the only intelligence yet received being a brief telegraphic dispatch from Halifax, between which point and Newfoundland there are very limited means of communication. The latest dates from St. John's are to the 4th inst. Unless by a chance arrival, any farther news of these thirty-one survivors must be received upon their own arrival here.

All the passengers and crew who arrived at Halifax, as reported yesterday, have left that port for Boston, by the Cunard steamship *Europa*.

Three of the life-boats which left the *Arctic* on the [illegible] are satisfactorily accounted for; but *three others* remain to be heard from. Those which were picked up, or succeeded in reaching port, are the following:

1. The sixth boat, containing thirty-two persons, including Mr. GEORGE H. BURNS, picked up by the bark *Huron*, and eighteen of the party afterwards transferred to the bark *Lebanon*, by which vessel they arrived at this port. The remainder had not arrived at Quebec (whither the *Huron* was bound) at last accounts. They are, however, undoubtedly safe on board the *Huron*. Total saved here 32.

2. The boat in command of Mr. BAALHAM, second officer of the *Arctic*, containing twenty-six persons, arrived safely at Cape Race. Total saved, 26.

3. Boat fallen in with by Mr. BAALHAM, near the *Arctic*, containing (after being relieved,) *nineteen* persons. Taken in charge by M. BAALHAM, and also taken into Cape Race. Total saved, 19.

These are all the boats of whose safety we have any tidings. Three others are to be heard from, and the loads of *two* of these are unknown. One boat, in charge of Mr. GOURLEY, First Officer of the *Arctic*, put off in aid of the *Vesta* before it was discovered that the *Arctic* was injured, and could not afterwards return. In this boat were the boatswain of the *Arctic*, and four seamen. Total, 6—fate unknown. Two boats were *nearly filled with ladies*. No trace has been found of them.

To the list of the person *saved*, however, we are now enabled to add the following:

1. Thirty-one of the *Arctic's* crew picked up at sea by the propeller, and taken into St. John's. Total, 31

This gives an aggregate of *One Hundred and Eight* rescued. Estimating the utmost capacity of the two life-boats at fifty persons each, and assuming that they were both filled, we have a total of One Hundred persons who *may* have been saved by some passing vessel, and these, with *six* on Mr. GOURLEY's boat, would make a total of *One Hundred and Six* persons for whose safety there is still some chance. The remainder, it is to be feared, are gone. MCCABE's statement is, that *Seventy-five* persons were washed off the raft on which he had taken refuge, and were not afterwards seen. It is certain that he was the only person taken up when DORIAN's boat returned from the *Huron*. We are, therefore, compelled to the melancholy conviction that the loss of life is not less than One Hundred and Seventy, from on board the *Arctic* alone. If to this number we add thirteen lost from the *Vesta*, the total loss is to be rated at One Hundred and Eighty-nine persons.

Mr. BURNS, dispatch-bearer, stated to us last evening, that at least one of the missing boats was filled with ladies when she cast off from the *Arctic*, and that this fact impressed itself particularly upon his mind from the circumstance that a French woman was seen pulling an oar. There were but few men on board this boat, and those who were there appeared to be passengers.

The telegraphic dispatch received yesterday from Halifax, is as follows:

HALIFAX, Thursday, Oct. 12.

We have received Newfoundland dates to the 4th inst.

The French screw steamer *Vesta*, arrived at St. Johns, N. F., on the 30th ult., with her foremast and bows shattered to pieces, she being the vessel that came in collision with the ill-fated *Arctic*.

She had on board *thirty-one* of the *Arctic's* crew, which she picked up at the time of the catastrophe.

The *Vesta* lost thirteen of her passengers in the collision.

Three of the *Arctic's* boats have not been heard of, but being life-boats, it is supposed they may have been picked up by passing ships.

Vessels which were sent in search of the boats returned on Tuesday, the 3d inst., without finding the slightest trace of them, or any portion of the wreck.

All the passengers and crew saved, as advised yesterday, left here for Boston in the *Europa*.

The regular communication between this port and Newfoundland is only once a fortnight—that period will therefore probably elapse before we shall hear anything else from that Island. It is probable, however, that the steamer *Osprey*, sent to convey the *City of Philadelphia's* passengers, and expected to leave St. John's about the 8th inst., may touch here on her return to Philadelphia. If so, her intelligence will be some four days later than that now received.

During the day we also received the following dispatch from Boston, announcing the safety of forty more persons, but a subsequent dispatch from Providence, as will be seen, contradicts the story;

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 12.

A gentleman who left New-York last evening, and who arrived here to-day, informs us that there was a report at Fall River, this morning, that a vessel loaded with railroad iron had arrived at Warren, R. I., with forty persons, picked up from one of the missing boats of the *Arctic*.

SECOND DISPATCH.

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, Oct. 12.

We learn by the return of the special messenger who was dispatched to Warren to inquire as to the truth of the rumor relative to the arrival at that port of a large number of the *Arctic's* passengers, that the report originated from the ship *Margaret*, (which arrived at Warren yesterday,) having spoken the pilot boat which had put a pilot on board the ship *Lebanon*, which arrived with a portion of the *Arctic's* crew at New-York yesterday morning.

Mr. E. K. Collins.

Since the announcement of the bereavement which has befallen Mr. COLLINS, rumor has been far from being inactive in exciting the fears of our citizens relative to his mental and physical condition. Early yesterday morning it was rumored that Mr. COLLINS, unable to bear up under the heavy infliction, had died during Wednesday night. At a late hour it was reported that the calamity had weighed so heavily upon *his mind that he had become a maniac. Other* statements were to the effect that he was violently *ill and past hopes of recovery. The two first rumors* soon died out. The idea of his illness, however, being not improbable, gained considerable credence. We were unable, however, to obtain a confirmation of this at Mr. COLLINS' office, and we think it may be safely regarded as having no foundation, except in the great depression of spirits which Mr. COLLINS must be now laboring under in consequence of the calamity.

The Passengers.

The friends of Mr. W. W. GILBERT, and the uncle of Mr. YOUNG and Mr. GIHON, Jr., were telegraphed from Halifax yesterday by those rescued passengers of the *Arctic* that they were on the eve of sailing for Boston in the *Europa*, and will probably reach home this evening.

There were three passengers from Jersey City on board of the *Arctic*—Mr. M. ARBUCKLE, Mr. NICHOLS of Grove-street, and a son of Justice BEDFORD.

The wife and son of GEORGE S. HOWLAND, of Brooklyn, and HENRY AUSTIN BRADY and his brother-in-law, Mr. ADAMS, of Poplar street, are among those lost.

The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* of last evening has the following notices:

Among the passengers on board the *Arctic*, who are, in all probability, lost, was JACOB G. MORRIS, of this city, a gentleman well known to most of the members of this community, and whose character can scarcely be too highly extolled, whether we judge him by the test of public philanthropy or private benevolence. As a member of the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind, he devoted himself to the promotion of the interests of the Institution and to the personal comfort of the patients, with a devotion which is not often equaled. At one time during the interval between the resignation of one principal and the election of another, he assumed the entire charge of the establishment for several months. In the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital, his services were equally important, especially in the department for the insane. His loss casts a gloom over a large circle of friends in this city.

CAMPBELL PETRIE, Esq., the junior partner of the house of VOGEL & Co., of Paris, is supposed to be among the lost on the *Arctic*. Last Spring he took a lovely young bride from our midst, the daughter of EDWARD MULLIKIN, Esq., and, having passed the Summer in Paris and its environs, was returning to locate permanently in the City of New-York, as the head of the branch of this well-known firm. His loss will be deeply felt by his numerous friends here and in New-York, and particularly by the house of which he was a partner. Himself and lady were last seen by Mr. BURNS on the deck of the *Arctic*.

Statement of Mr. Thomas Brennan.

We give below the statement of Mr. THOMAS BRENNAN, the greater portion of which was omitted from the TIMES of yesterday, in consequence of an accidental error:

At the time the collision took place I was on the upper gallery in the Engine-room, standing by the side of Mr. ROGERS, the Chief Engineer. It had just struck eight bells. Immediately after the shock of the collision, the bell struck once as a signal to stop the engine. Mr. ROGERS then asked hurriedly, "What's up now?" He immediately sang out to the Engineer on watch to unhook her in order to stop the engines. The order was immediately complied with; but soon after he gave an order to go ahead, and immediately went down into the store-room, and with Mr. DIGNON, the First Assistant Engineer, got a wrench and opened the bilge-injection, and gave orders for all of the pumps to be set at work, as he saw the water rising in the engine-room. Mr. ROGERS then went on deck, I believe to consult with the Captain. What passed between them I have no knowledge of. During his absence, of about ten or fifteen minutes, the water had risen very rapidly in the engine-room, and on his return he ordered all hands down to get up coals in order to keep the fires lighted as long as possible. The water came in so rapidly, however, that the work of handing up coal was discontinued, and the engines were finally stopped, owing to the water having risen to a level with the fire. The water came from forward. When we could no longer induce steam without the men being in danger of being drowned below, we came on deck and manned the pumps there. The two small donkey-pumps were still working, and continued to work, some ten or fifteen minutes after we got on deck, until the steam was exhausted in the boilers.

I then went forward and informed Mr. ROGERS that the water had risen in the engine-room as high as the top of the condenser, and in the forward fire-room over the coal cars, and that no man could stand there and keep the fires lighted. Mr. ROGERS then went to Capt. LUCE, and had a conversation with him. A short time subsequent to this Mr. ROGERS gave orders to launch one of the boats, in order to go around on the starboard bow, to see if they could do anything with the hole.

The first hole stove in by the collision was about 18 feet from the cutwater, in the lower hold; the second was about 15 feet, and the third about 12 feet from her bows. When Mr. ROGERS had got around on the starboard side, he found it impossible to keep the boat under the bows, as the men continued to flock into the boat as rapidly as they could, against Mr. ROGERS' expostulations. As they continued to come into the boat, he shoved off from the bows. There was with him at the time Mr. DROWN, first assistant engineer; Mr. WALKER, second assistant; Mr. WILLET, third assistant; Mr. ROBINSON, a young engineer, who was on the vessel under instructions; a passenger whose name I do not know; DOMINICK CONNELLY and JOHN MORAN, firemen, and JOHN FLANAGAN, a coal passer. Mr. ROGERS and Mr. WALKER were the only ones who got into the boat first, to examine the condition of the holes in the starboard bow. By shoving off the boat, he prevented any more persons from getting into it, but I am not aware that he did not pick up others from the small raft. When the ship went down, Mr. ROGERS' boat was three-quarters of a mile away from her, and I did not see him on the boat subsequent to that time. I next went aft, where the third boat was. The third mate ordered that no man enter the boat who could not make a raft. This order, however, was not obeyed; for almost immediately the boat was crowded with passengers and the ship's company. Capt. LUCE stood on the starboard side, aft, and observing the rush into the boat, ordered that every man who could not assist to secure a raft, be turned out of the boat.

The boat was at this time on the quarter-deck aft, and was the only one left on the vessel. Mr. DORIAN then made a running bowling knot, and ordered me to put it around any man who would not get out of the boat until the raft was made. This had the desired effect, as all the passengers and a part of the crew left the boat, the crew remaining to assist in building the raft. By order of Mr. DORIAN, I went to get some nails. I could not find any in the carpenter's room. I got a few spikes, however, and then went to the boatswain's locker to get some marlin and spun yarn to put in the boat. At this time there were twenty-eight people in the boat, and by order of the mate the boat was shoved over the ship's side clear of the raft. We picked up three firemen after we got over. I succeeded in getting into the boat, and was the last person who left the ship who was saved. I had fortunately secured possession of a knife and a cook's chopper, which I took with me into the boat. These proved very useful to us in making paddles and to lash the capstan bars, which we picked up from the raft. We laid to all night.

The next day we arranged two pieces of board in such a way as to keep the boat's head to the sea, as we were afraid of the boat being filled with water. Having two compasses on board, we were enabled to steer for land, which we made up our minds to reach, if possible, thinking it uncertain that we should be able to obtain relief in any other way. We fortunately, however, discovered a sail in sight, and made signals to her. The sail was a *long distance from us in the offing, but we* immediately turned towards her. As soon as the vessel *saw us, she hove to, and made for us. We got* on board about 6 o'clock in the evening. She proved to be the bark *Huron*. Mr. DORIAN, *with six of* the men belonging to the bark, went back to the raft, which was in sight, about three miles distant, and took on board PETER MCCABE, a waiter, who was the sole survivor of those who had got on the raft. On returning, Mr. DORIAN overhauled the life car of the *Arctic*. In it was some bread and cheese, water and a lady's sack.

It was about 12 o'clock when the collision took place, and about twenty minutes past 4 o'clock when the last boat left. The engines worked about two hours, I should judge, after the collision.

The first boat that left the ship contained the chief mate, Mr. GOURLEY; the boatswain, and three seamen. They left to see if any assistance could be rendered to the other vessel. The passengers behaved most nobly under the trying circumstances in which they were placed. I have been present on vessels under similar circumstances before, and I never saw persons act with greater presence of *mind than did the passengers on this occasion.* They manned the pumps on deck, and did not relax *their efforts until the vessel was going down.* The ladies and children were all on the upper-deck. One gentleman—a full faced man, whose name I did not learn—was indefatigable in his efforts. He was at all times working himself and encouraging others to do the same, and seemed to animate all with great hopes that they would be able to save themselves and possibly the ship. The last I saw of him, he was forward emptying two large ice-chests, which were filled with potatoes, in order to lighten the ship forward. The starboard-chain was thrown overboard for this purpose. The second boat that left, I think, Mr. BAALHAM, the second mate, was in charge of. Mr. GRAHAM, I think, the fourth mate, left in charge of one of the boats, and I think the quarter-masters took another. After the fourth boat was lowered I saw Capt. COMSTOCK's brother jump overboard to get into the boat which was near the wheel-house. I saw him drowning. He had on an India rubber life preserver at the time. The conduct of a young gentleman, Mr. STEWART HOLLAND, was of the most commendable character. He was a young engineer, working under instructions on the vessel. Soon after the danger of the vessel became known, he took charge of the gun and continued firing it for a long time. The last I saw of him was after I left the vessel. The water was up to the main deck; he was standing by the gun, with his head uncovered, and was in the act of putting a cartridge into the gun. Before we had got a length and a half from the vessel, she had sunk to the smoke-pipes. Capt. LUCE at that time was standing in the guard. I did not distinguish the form of Mrs. COLLINS at that time.

A short time after the collision we ran over a boat filled by persons from the other vessel. They all perished with the exception of one person, who was a Frenchman. Through the second cook of the *Arctic*, who was a Frenchman, we learned that the vessel was a three-masted bark-rigged French propeller, belonging to France. She had come to take fishermen from the Island of St. Peters, and had at the time of the collision some two hundred persons on board.

We had the materials on board to construct an excellent raft. We had a main-yard and fore-yard and seventeen water casks, and the deck over the dining-room could have been cut away and lashed to the spars and the casks.

Of the life-preservers on board, none were serviceable except those constructed of tin. A little more than ten minutes after the vessel went down, we passed the bodies of ten or a dozen ladies all clinging with a death grip to the tin life-preservers.

Prior to the launching of the boat that Mr. ROGERS took, I placed in it some five buckets of water, and the cook of the vessel placed in some 250 pounds of beef and other provisions, sufficient in all to last four or five days. So far as the possession of the means of sustaining life is concerned, those in his boat were much better situated than those in the other boats. He had no compass, however.

On Monday night about 11 o'clock, just before reaching the Narrows, it was intimated to us that we would have to remain below at Staten Island all night, but that arrangements had been made to convey a passenger to the City whom it was said had important dispatches for Washington. We protested against this, as we thought our arrival in the City was quite as important to us as that of the passenger was to him. A yawl was launched with the passenger on board when we were below. I asked the captain of the pilot-boat why a distinction was made between the men belonging to the ship and the passenger, and was informed by him that we must visit the Quarantine first, on account of one of our men (MCCABE) being sick. We landed at the Quarantine, however, and subsequently took the Staten Island Ferry-boat, and was enabled to reach this City by 11 o'clock.

(Signed) THOMAS BRENNAN.

Statement of Capt. Gram.

Capt. PAUL F. GRAM of New-York, states that at the time of the collision he was below, but immediately went on deck. The shock was not violent and could hardly be perceived aft. Upon going on deck the propeller was on the starboard quarter of the *Arctic*, about half a cable's length off, with her starboard bow completely stove from stem to fore-rigging, to the water's edge. Saw the passengers on board of the propeller all rush aft, which raised her bows up out of the water. The propeller lowered a boat, which got under the starboard wheel of the *Arctic*, and was swamped, one man only escaping, a French Canadian, who got on board of the *Arctic*, and was most probably subsequently lost. He stated that she had about 200 passengers, but her name was not ascertained.

When I came on the deck they were lowering away the boats. Both anchors were on the starboard-side of the deck, and I went aft and asked Capt. LUCE if I should remove the anchors to port side, as all of the ship's officers were aft lowering away boats and rigging pumps. He gave orders so to do, and with the assistance of some passengers and a few of the crew, I carried the same into execution. I then went on the top-gallant-forecastle and examined into the state of her bows. Could see no evidence of her being stove, except some bad chafes, the oakum hanging out, and a piece of the iron boat protruding from the planks. As soon as I discovered this I reported it to Capt. LUCE, which was the first known of the *Arctic* having received serious damage. He then requested me to go below and ascertain, if possible, where the leak was; went below and broke out cargo; could hear water rushing in; the carpenter was ordered below *between decks* to stop the leak, and commenced cutting away the ceiling; I went to work with crew and passengers breaking out cargo from lower hold, but very soon discovered that it would be impossible to stop the leak as the water was over the cargo; I then left the hold and went on deck, where I learned that the lower fires were out—and from this time all order and discipline ceased on board, the water was up to the lower deck, and gaining rapidly, passengers and *crew still laboring* at the pumps; the *Arctic* has six boats; the first boat was lowered with chief mate, boatswain and three men; this boat was lowered to ascertain the condition of the other steamer, and was left behind when we found we were sinking; she is probably safe; two of the quarter boats were taken by the second and fourth officers and crew; another boat was taken by the engineers and was supplied with provisions, water, &c.; there were only eight or nine in this boat, and they would not permit any one else to come on board, although the *boat was not full*; I heard that revolvers were threatened to be used on this occasion.

The fourth quarter-boat was hauled alongside by Capt. LUCE, *the third mate and myself. One of* the ship's quarter-masters was placed in charge; *into this boat Capt. LUCE placed some ladies*, but how many there were or who they were, I do not know. Several of the gentlemen passengers then made a rush and jumped into the boat, and as it was full the painter was cut and the boat drifted astern. She had oars but I do not know whether provisions or water.

The sixth boat was on the quarter-deck, and after having lauched over a lot of spare spars to construct a raft, we launched this boat for the purpose of aiding the construction. We took the oars out of this boat so that those who got into her should not desert us while lashing the raft.

We took the main-yard, two topgallant-yards, some stun'sail-booms, some few gratings, and some water-casks, to construct this raft. We cut the brails from the main-spencer, and also procured a coil of ratline stuff, to lash the raft. The only ones employed upon the raft, lashing it, after the spars were launched, were Mr. DORIAN, the third mate; another young man, (I think a fireman,) and *myself. We were on the spars and frequently in* the water. While we were lashing the raft, the *crew and firemen, and some passengers*, commenced getting into the boat, climbing down over the ship's side, and across the raft. This interfered very much with our work, and we soon saw that it would be impossible to finish the raft as it should have been done.

At this moment the boat *was full as she could hold*, and the painter was cut and they commenced shoving her off from the raft. The passengers were now coming down over the side on the raft, and striving to get to the boat. The ship had settled to her upper dead-lights, and I saw it was my only chance and jumped for the boat as she was leaving. Mr. DORIAN helped me into the boat and in an instant we were away from the ship. We picked up two men who jumped after the boat and swam for her and then picked up some pieces of board and paddled away from the wreck.

About ten minutes after we shoved off the steamer went down, stern foremost. We heard one fearful shriek, and saw the passengers swept forward against the smoke-stack, and then all was over.

We saw the raft after the boat went down apparently crowded with human beings, but were obliged to keep away from her.

We fell in with a spar, to which we attached our painter as a drag to keep the boat's head to the sea. We remained in this position till the following afternoon, when the weather cleared off. We cut up the spar to make two oars, in which we were engaged when we discovered the bark *Huron*, Capt. WELLS, bound from Bristol to Quebec, who kindly took us on board. We remained on board the *Huron* twenty-six hours, when she fell in with the ship *Lebanon*, for New-York, who took eighteen of us on board. We all came up to this City in the pilot-boat *Christian Berg*, No. 16, with the exception of Mr. DORIAN, the third mate of the *Arctic*, who remained on board of the *Lebanon* at the request of the captain to assist in bringing her into port.

After it became evident that the ship must sink, many of the passengers went to work constructing temporary rafts, by lashing settees together, nailing boards to spars, &c., so that it is possible that more may have been saved beside those on board of the boats.

While pulling for the *Huron* we discovered a man on a raft, and after putting the remainder of our boat's crew on board of the *Huron*, the captain of that vessel gave us a boat's crew, and Mr. DORIAN and myself pulled to the raft and took him off. We found him to have been one of the steward's gang, named PETER MCCABE, who stated that he was the only one left of 72 men and 4 women, who were on the raft the night before.

PAUL F. GRAM.

Known to be Saved.

ARRIVED AT THIS PORT IN THE LEBANON.

Passengers.

Wm. Nicolls, Tresco, Scilly Island.	James Thompson, N. O.
	Capt. Paul F. Gram, N. Y.
Henry Jenkins, Tresco, do.	Geo. H. Burns, Philadelphia.

Attached to the Arctic.

Francis Dorian, New-York, third officer.	John Connelly, Engineer's steward.
Edward Brian, fireman.	Thomas Stinson, Officer's steward.
Patrick Mason, fireman.	
Thos. Garland, fireman.	James Carragan, porter.
Patrick Casey, fireman.	Michael McLoughlin, boy.
Patrick Tobin, fireman.	Peter McCabe, (picked off raft,) waiter.
Dobbin Carnagan, fireman.	
Thomas Brennan, oiler.	

TAKEN TO QUEBEC BY THE HURON.

Attached to the Arctic.

James Abry, ship's cook.	Christian Moran, fireman.
Luke McCarthy, fireman.	James Ward, fireman.
Joseph Connelly, fireman.	Chris. Callaher, fireman.
Richard Mahan, fireman.	T. Wilson, Asst. Engineer.
Thomas Conroy, fireman.	Robert Bryan, waiter.
James Connor, fireman.	David Berry, waiter.
John Drury, fireman.	Erastus Miller, waiter.

ARRIVED AT HALIFAX.

Passengers.

M. Dupasseur,	[illegible] Mitchelson,
F. T. DeMayer,	T. Hennessy,
W. A. Young,	J. McHeath,
W. Gihon, Jr.,	George Dowds,
W. W. Gilbert,	E. M. Tuss,
W. P. Rathbone,	J. Bogart,
Henderson Moore,	C. DuLacenait.

Attached to the Arctic.

W. Baalham, second mate.	Humphreys, seaman.
M. Graham, fourth mate.	Tupper, seaman.
John L. Geib, purser.	Page, seaman.
J. Deigner, ass't engineer.	Jones, seaman.
T. Brennan, ass't engineer.	McGee, seaman.
Cannon, fireman.	McKeth, seaman.
Egan, fireman.	Blake, seaman.
Larkin, fireman.	Jalland, seaman.
Malin, fireman.	Smith, seaman.
Mercer, fireman.	Fleming, seaman.
Weeks, seaman.	Thomas, seaman.
Lyon, seaman.	Bailey, seaman.
Davis, seaman.	Carpenter, seaman.

Others.

Peter McCabe, picked off the raft,	Robert Bryan,
Hardwick,	Erastus Miller,
Baker.	David Berry,

SAVED BY THE PROPELLER VESTA.

Thirty-one of the *Arctic's* crew, who were taken into Halifax. Total—108.

Proceedings in the Court of General Sessions.

RECORDER TILLOU PRESIDING.

At the opening of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday morning, Recorder TILLOU presiding, Mr. PARSONS, Assistant District Attorney, rose and addressed the Court to the following effect, in reference to the loss of life on board the *Arctic*:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR: Since the termination of last night's session, we have received the confirmation of the terrible tidings, which yesterday threw our City into mourning, and our community into dismay—tidings so terrible that we almost refused to give credence to it. Before I make the motion which I rise to make, viz.: that this Court do now adjourn, as a mark of respect to the memory of the great and good men that we have lost, as a slight and passing tribute to recorded worth, and the inestimable value of so many noble souls, a few observations may not be out of place. Our loss is special in this case, for truly does this national calamity come home to this Court. We mourn among the many who are lost, an Associate Justice of this Court, EDWARD SANDFORD, a man of exalted character, of the highest legal attainments, possessed of everything that can make life useful and desirable. My acquaintance with him, it is true, was but slight, but we all know that he had reached all but the top round of that ladder which he had undertaken to climb. (Mr. PARSONS proceeded to deliver a high eulogium on the deceased, and to commend his talents and virtues.) With the loss of the *Arctic*, he continued, we are deprived of many individuals perhaps of equal worth with him. I have never heard of a loss which *has snatched from us so many members of families* occupying so high a social position. Yesterday we thought the announcement was premature—now our fears are realized, and our hopes are turned to disappointment. Mr. SANDFORD has followed another great man intimately known in this Court, for Mr. SANDFORD and Mr. BLUNT have been associated in some especial cases in this Court. In the case of WALKER *vs.* WALKER they were united, and now they are both gone. As a mark of respect, may it please your Honor, I move that this Court do now adjourn.

Mr. TALLMADGE seconded the motion. There is not, he said, a man, so elevated or so depressed, whether professional or otherwise, who does not feel deeply and solemnly, the weight of this catastrophe. It is appropriate *that this Court should manifest its sense of* a calamity which every man feels and shares, and should *participate in the general recognition of this unparalled* public bereavement. A gentleman whom it was my *pride to know, your Honor's associate and your friend,* has been taken from our midst. No man stood before this bar, more respected than EDWARD SANDFORD. He left this country with his wife and little family, for the purpose of taking his children to a foreign land, where they might receive their education. He was unfortunate from the commencement of his voyage. Soon after he left this port, in July last, the ship which conveyed him to Europe, encountered an iceberg, and was saved almost by a miracle. But he was allowed by Providence to proceed in safety, and deposit his charge in the spot where he had proposed to leave them. Others, also, of our profession have been lost by this calamity. Not only the city but the whole country must mourn a bereavement, which is all but universal. I am sure that it becomes us to pay this mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, and I heartily second the motion that this Court do now adjourn.

Recorder TILLOU remarked that a few words from the Court would not be out of place.

I doubt, he proceeded, whether tidings of any calamity so terrible ever reached this City. It may be said to have spread mourning throughout the whole community, and to have cast affliction into every family. Not only the industrious and respectable, but the wise and good, and those eminently distinguished for their talents and virtues have been hurried from us. Individuals, refined in taste, and eminent for all those attributes which adorn society, we have been suddenly deprived of. Members of the best families in our City, those known and felt by their good acts, and among them, distinguished individuals of the legal profession. It has been remarked that EDWARD SANDFORD was my friend. He was my friend. Perhaps not in this country, can the man superior to him be now found. In relation to his abilities, it is difficult to say in what department of law, whether criminal, civil, marine or international, he found his equal. In the most trying cases he arose superior to the difficulty, and triumphed over surrounding obstacles. As a man of letters he was distinguished. Not only in the science to which he had devoted his life, was he a proficient, but also in classical and general literature. As a man in social life, and in every relation, I have rarely known a man whose affections were so justly bestowed. There was in him, the most tenacious durability. In his conduct and in his promises, in whatever he did, that man was true and faithful. In this unhappy loss are included also the names of many of our most prominent and worthiest citizens. It is one of those calamities calculated to make us all pause, no matter what is our vocation. It teaches us all, in a manner not to be unheeded, how frail is the tenure by which we hold our lives. Fit and proper is it, that we manifest the tribute due to good and virtuous men, and show our sense of their worth, and our sorrow for their loss. In this spirit, of general condolence, and stricken with a sense of this national calamity, I pronounce this Court to be adjourned.

The Court was then formally adjourned till this morning.

Proceedings of the Board of Aldermen.

No business was transacted at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening, the Board having adjourned in respect to the memory of the lost, after adopting suitable tokens of respect.

The following preamble and resolution were presented by Alderman BLUNT, Third Ward:

Whereas, The recent intelligence of the loss of the American steamship *Arctic*, on her homeward passage from Liverpool, has caused a deep and solemn gloom to rest over our City, by reason of the loss of so many of our estimable fellow-citizens and friends; and

Whereas, Our citizens are awaiting with the deepest anxiety to hear any tidings, from which they may have the slightest hope that any of their friends have been saved, therefore,

Resolved, That this Board have received, with the deepest regret, intelligence of the loss of the American steamship *Arctic*, and deplore in common with the friends of the lost and our fellow-citizens generally, this dreadful calamity; and that our flags be displayed on the City Hall, at half-mast, during the next three days.

Alderman MOTT rose to make some remarks upon the resolution:

He alluded to the general gloom which had so suddenly overcast our City in consequence of the great calamity; and spoke of the feelings of sorrow which swelled within his own bosom in contemplation of the event. The accident touched him, he thought, nearer than many of the members of the Board. I had, said he, many near associates on board the ill-fated vessel—some of my dearest and most intimate friends were there; and I have sad reason to believe—I cannot persuade myself to doubt—that they have perished on the mighty waters. But I am not alone in my grief—there are many families now clothed in deepest mourning, who, a few days ago, were joyfully anticipating the welcome return of their connections and friends. Fathers looked for their sons, and daughters for their mothers—but they have been disappointed. Husbands have suddenly been called to grieve for wives—and wives have been bereaved of husbands. Individuals who have left this country—some on business, some on pleasure, and of these many only a short time ago, after making the tour of Europe, started for their homes in full expectation of a happy meeting soon to take place. Alas Sir, in an unfortunate hour their happiness was dashed to destruction; they sunk down overwhelmed with sudden and fatal calamity, and perished in the sea.

We have heard of accidents before, but never of a case that came so near home to us, and which so affected our own City. When, Sir, have we been called to mourn over a fatality so melancholy as this? In our own Board, Sir, we have a member who has lost an uncle; but I will not further allude to it; it is uncharitable to speak of individual grief, when the whole country is in tears. The whole world, Sir, will receive the intelligence of this terrible destruction of human life, with sorrow and regret; and it will be a long, long time before there will be an effacement of the remembrance of that sinking ship, freighted with its noble load of our friends, relatives and associates—dear to our hearts, and honored in our regard. But, Sir, I forbear. It were tampering with the silent mourning which the soul loves to nourish, in such instances of calamity, to say more.

The resolution, on being put to vote, was unanimously carried. After which, Alderman WOODWARD moved that the board adjourn till Monday next. The motion was carried. The members then separated.

Board of Supervisors.

Similar action to that taken in the Board of Aldermen, was adopted by the Board of Supervisors. The RECORDER was in the chair, and at the opening of the Board, stated that, in consideration of the calamity which had so unexpectedly fallen upon this community, and which had swept away some of our best citizens, it would not be proper, if there was a quorum present, to proceed to business. As there was not a sufficient number present for the Board to adjourn in form, he thought the members had best separate, and direct the Clerk to apply to the Mayor to call a meeting for Monday.

Announcement of the Loss of the Arctic in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Oct. 11.

The melancholy announcement of the loss of the *Arctic*, with nearly all on board, has created here a feeling of the most intense excitement and sympathy.

Arrival of the Steamer Europa at Boston, with Fourteen of the Arctic's Passengers on Board.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 12.

The *Europa* arrived here at 11 o'clock, to-night. Fourteen survivors of the steamship *Arctic* are among her passengers.

Mr. CHARLESTON T. MITCHELL, of Charleston, S. C., and EDWARD DUPASSEUR, of New-Orleans, two of them state, that Mrs. COLLINS, and her son and daughter, were drowned by the upsetting of the boat in which they had been placed by Capt. LUCE.

Mr. JOHN DIGNON, the first assistant engineer, furnishes us with the following statement:

STATEMENT OF MR. DIGNON.

The first I heard was a cry of stop the engines. Immediately after this I heard the signal bells ring to have them stopped. At the time I felt the crash of the collision.

At this time, in company with the chief engineer, Mr. RODGERS, I ran down to the platform, *before reaching which the engines were* stopped by JOHN WILLET, the engineer on duty. Mr. RODGERS looked over the platform into the bilge, and saw the rush of water, and he then gave orders to open the bilge injections, which was immediately done.

At this time the bell rung for the engines to go ahead again. Mr. RODGERS then told me to go forward and see that the Worthington pumps were set to work, which was done. At this time, the four bilge pumps, the two bilge injections, and the Worthington pumps were in full operation.

In the course of ten minutes after the collision the water rose over the fire-room floor, a height of four feet, and in thirty minutes more the lower fires were put out. The engines continued working, the steam falling down to one and a half pounds.

In thirty-five minutes more the water had gained so much as to put out the upper fires. I then left the engine-room and went forward, and informed Capt. LUCE that nothing more could be done by the engines or pumps.

The names of the passengers saved in the two boats which reached Broad Cove, are as follows:

In the second mate's boat:

T. Mitchell, Charleston.	Henderson Moore, N. York.
W. A. Young, Ireland.	F. DeMayer, Mexico.
W. Gilbert, New-York.	Wm. Gihon, Jr.

In the other boat were G. DU PASSEUR, of New-Orleans, and Mr. GEIB, Purser of the *Arctic*. These are all first class passengers.

The second-class passengers saved in these boats were:

E. M. Tuss, Jr.	Geo. Dobbs,
J. Bogart,	Du Lacenais, servant of
J. Hennessy,	Duc De Grammont.
J. McHeath,	

Mr. BAAHBAM, the second officer of the *Arctic*, also arrived in the *Europa*.

When Mr. MITCHELL left the ship he says Mr. BROWN's family—seven in all—were standing on the deck, and all are supposed to have gone down.

Mrs. E. K. COLLINS, with her son and daughter, and many other ladies, were put in a boat, but in the act of lowering it all save one, who clung to a party who held on to the boat, were thrown into the sea and lost.

A large boat, capable of holding fifty or more persons, was on the deck of the *Arctic*, and being too heavy to launch, it is supposed she would be filled with persons, hoping that she would float off when the ship sunk, and not be carried down with her.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

The following table, showing the vote for Governor of Pennsylvania in 1851 and 1852, we copy from the Philadelphia *Bulletin* of last evening.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR IN THE STATE.

	1851. Johnston, W.	1851. Bigler, D.	1854. Pollock, W.	1854. Bigler, D.
Allegheny	2814	—	3000	—
Beaver	—	34	406	—
Berks	—	4765	—	3000
Blair	501	—	1500	—
Bucks	—	230	100	—
Carbon	—	567	—	100
Centre	—	1091	300	—
Chester	1000	—	1900	—
Clinton	—	265	300	—
Columbia	—	1017	—	800
Cumberland	—	166	1000	—
Delaware	358	—	750	—
Dauphin	1009	—	1500	—
Erie	1504	—	500	—
Franklin	546	—	1100	—
Huntington	411	—	800	—
Lancaster	4838	—	6600	—
Lebanon	975	—	1100	—
Lawrence	1056	—	1600	—
Lehigh	—	377	300	—
Luzerne	—	1438	500	—
Lycoming	—	648	600	—
Montour	—	518	—	250
Northampton	—	1523	—	300
Perry	—	947	900	—
Philadelphia	2750	—	3545	—
Schuylkill	—	674	—	1000
Union	868	—	1500	—
Washington	136	—	1000	—
Wayne	—	1149	—	500
Westmoreland	—	2025	—	750
York	—	811	130	—

1854—Pollock's majority in 32 counties......24,[illegible]
1852—Johnson's majority in same counties......1,855
Pollock's gain......24,270
Bigler's majority in 1851......8,465

Congressmen Elected.

Dist.		Dist.	
1st	T. B. Florence, D.	14th	G. A. Grow, D.*
2d	J. R. Tyson, W.*	15th	J. A. Mackey, W.*
3d	Wm. Millward, W.*	16th	Lemuel Todd, D.*
4th	J. Broom, A.*	17th	D. F. Robinson, W.*
5th	N. L. Jones, W.* prob.	18th	John R. Edie, W.*
6th	J. Hickman, D.*	19th	John Covode, W.*
7th	S. Bradshaw, W.*	20th	Jon. Knight, W.*
8th	J. G. Jones, D.	21st	David Ritchie, W.*
9th	I. E. Hiester, W.*	22d	S. A. Purviance, W.*
10th	J. C. Kunkel, W.*	23d	John Allison, W.*
11th	J. H. Campbell, W.*	24th	C. B. Curtis, D.*
12th	H. M. Fuller, W.*	25th	John Dick, W.*
13th	Asa Packer, D.		

* Anti-Nebraska men.

RECAPITULATION.

Whigs	17	Anti-Nebraska men	22
Democrats	7	Nebraska men	3
American	1		

On the Assembly ticket the only thing clearly ascertained is the election of six of the candidates on the combination ticket—Messrs. WATERHOUSE, THORNE, ALLIGOOD, SIMPSON, BOWMAN and STEEL. The other five are in doubt, and will remain so until the official vote is counted off tomorrow.

News from Mexico.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The intelligence in all the morning papers, *via* Acapulco and the Isthmus, that the State of Tamaulipas had pronounced for ALVAREZ, is a mistake. It is simply the echo by the way of Acapulco, the most southern Pacific seaport of Mexico, of the *false report* received four weeks ago from Vera Cruz, in the State of Tamaulipas itself. S.

ROBBERY—AN IRON DOOR BORED THROUGH.—Between 12 o'clock last night and daylight this morning the restaurant of Mr. DURAN, at the corner of Dock and Third-streets, was entered by burglars and robbed of about $120. The thieves must have been secreted in the upper part of the building, occupied by different tenants. They first removed the staple and lock from an inner door leading from the entry into the bar-room, and then with a sharp cutting instrument bored a hole about four inches in diameter through the iron door of a safe, which is imbedded in the wall. This being accomplished, the lock, fastened by five screws, was taken off by means of a wrench. The padlock on the door was forced, and the contents of the proof taken out. The books and papers were scattered about, and the sum of $120 obtained. The money was mostly in gold and silver. There were several notes on banks in this city—a $10 note on a bank in South Carolina, and a $5 note on the Bank of Dunkirk, New-York. The thieves left some of their tools behind.—*Philadelphia Bulletin, Oct. 12.*

HORSE POWER APPLIED TO MUSIC.—Somebody's foreign correspondent says that a bass viol has been constructed at Vienna, thirteen feet high, provided with pedals to act upon the finger board. This, however, is nothing to the great violin in Germany, which is so large that it requires two horses to draw the bow, and one stroke produces a sound that vibrates six weeks.—*Charleston.*

DOUGLAS VS. DOUGLASS.

Settlement of Nebraska.

ANNOTS DOUGLAS having forced upon the country his plan for getting Slavery into Kansas, Mr. FREDERICK DOUGLASS announces his plan for keeping Slavery out of it. This plan is simply the settlement in Kansas, at the earliest possible period, of a large and well disciplined body of free Colored people from the Northern States. "There is nothing," says Mr. DOUGLASS, "confessedly, which the slaveholder more dreads than the presence of a numerous population of industrious, enlightened, and orderly Colored men. Where they are to be, he will be careful not to come."

Mr. DOUGLASS having carefully examined all the information possible to be obtained from those who have traversed the Territory or resided in it, declares, in a manifesto recently issued by him, that their testimony uniformly and conclusively leads to the conclusion that the climate, soil and productions are *precisely such as are best adapted to develop the energies of Colored laborers, reared in the Middle and Northern States of the Union.* It is not to be denied that, whether reasonable or not, there is in the minds of our most intelligent and wealthy colored people, an insurmountable objection to emigration to Liberia, and Mr. DOUGLASS is satisfied that it is in every way better for them to emigrate to Kansas than to the West Indies or Central America, to which lately many of them have been inclined. Mr. DOUGLASS estimates that there are in the City of New-York and its vicinity, three hundred families of African blood, who, if proper means be taken, can be induced to emigrate to Kansas. In Philadelphia and Cincinnati, six hundred additional families will be obtained. Boston and New-England will furnish at least one hundred, making altogether an army of one thousand families as an immediate colonial nucleus. One hundred of these families will form a town in some central position favorable to commerce and manufactures; the remaining nine hundred will be spread in a circle of twenty-five or fifty miles of this emporium. It is then hoped and believed that all will go manfully and soberly to work, minding their own business, respecting the just rights of each other and of other settlers in the Territory with whom they may come in contact, and thus Kansas may be secured to freedom without conflict, without bloodshed, and without Government interference. That those interested in extending the power of Slavery would threaten to interfere to prevent the execution of the plan, is to be presumed. They have already threatened and resolved that the emigration of Freedom-loving white men to the Territory should be prevented by lawless force. They have talked bravely of bowie-knives and revolvers, but the only effect of all this has probably been to increase emigration from the Free States, and Mr. DOUGLASS, speaking for the colored men of the North, considers it worthy only of his good-natured derision.

Mr. DOUGLASS asks that an Association be at once formed to promote the emigration of free colored people to Kansas. Branch Associations should be organized in each of the large cities mentioned, and in any other communities where there are considerable numbers of colored people, who should employ agents—men capable of inspiring confidence—to bring the subject properly before them and aid such as are disposed to go with funds if necessary, but especially by helping them to associate efficiently, and by procuring them the best advice and information. It is believed that $40,000, systematically and skillfully used, would establish in Kansas the whole colony of one thousand families. Those who pity or blame the disposition of colored people to congregate together in cities, are especially called upon to move in this scheme, and the assistance of the press is solicited to bring the subject properly before the public.

Why Mr. DOUGLASS thinks it advisable to form especial Associations for this purpose, unless he has seen reason to doubt the earnestness and efficiency of the existing Emigrants Aid Societies, we do not know.

The policy of these Societies seems to have been thus far directed to sending to Kansas a few reliable and trustworthy men as the initiatory agents of emigration, to obtain information and prepare the way, as a discreet advanced-guard for the great stream of emigration which they have premised to pour in this Fall. We presume they are now nearly prepared to commence their main undertaking, and that in a few weeks our streets and roadsides will be profusely posted with announcements of the cheap facilities which they have secured for the transportation of all persons who are willing to settle Kansas in the interest of Freedom.

The first of the new Boston line of Kansas Emigrant packets, under the energetic direction of the noble merchant princes of New-England, may already have been quietly dispatched to Rotterdam, and will be the first transport of the "Army of Freemen" which agents of the Society have been recruiting during the Summer in the Rhenish provinces of Prussia. Probably in another month, when the frosts shall have removed all danger to strangers in the valleys of the Mississippi and Missouri, at least one-third of the ten thousand emigrants now arriving weekly at our ports from Europe, will be directed to Kansas, with the benefit of the extraordinary facilities of transportation thither, and of settlement in comfort when there, which the advantages of association and cooperation of capital and capitalists shall have secured for them.

Such names as LAWRENCE and GREENELL are never associated with sleepy and ill-directed enterprises, and we see no reason why the Free Colored Emigration should be made a specialty, unless it is that, for its own success, and their honor, it might better be organized and directed in the first place by intelligent colored citizens themselves. That there are men of sufficient ability among them for this purpose, if they were properly encouraged and sustained by the public at large, there can be no doubt.

The laws of the country, we hardly need say, oppose no objections to this project. With all the injustice and meanness which was crowded into the Nebraska bill, its author forgot to make provision to exclude colored citizens from the territory, and although the Homestead bill denies them the legal right of preemption claimants, such is the character of the population which it is now to be hoped will occupy Kansas, that Mr. DOUGLASS fears not to trust to their honor, magnanimity and common sense to be superior to law. This he may certainly do with safety as far as regards that class of population which has thus far gone from this quarter, and equally so with that which is expected to arrive from Germany, with which it is well known there is no such prejudice against the colored people as so generally obtains among the lower classes of the *Angle*-Saxon race. But the plan proposed, of settling the colored people in a strong community by themselves, removes any danger which might be supposed to exist, of their being robbed of hard-earned improvements by Southerners or by any one who is not inclined to neighborly association with them. That the colony, once founded, will be rapidly recruited even from the Slave States themselves, is extremely probable. We know that in Louisiana especially, there are many colored men of wealth and education, who would be glad to emigrate on account of the deterioration of the land which they at present occupy, or for other reasons, who will not come North on account of their dread of the cold climate, and who are prevented from going westward by the laws of Texas, which authorize the apprehension and sale into Slavery of any colored man found in the State, who is not claimed within a year as the existing property of a white man.

That such a colony in Kansas will have the effect which Mr. DOUGLASS anticipates, no one will doubt who knows the dread which planters everywhere have of their slaves witnessing the prosperity of free negroes. "Let it be known throughout the country that one thousand colored families, provided with *all the needful implements of pioneers*, and backed up by the moral influence of the Northern people, are to take up their abode in Kansas, and slaveholders, who are now bent upon blasting that fair land with Slavery, would shun it as if it were infested by famine, pestilence and earthquakes." There could be no better guard against Negro Slavery than such a garrison of Negro Freemen. If it be said that there are already all-sufficient means in operation to keep Slavery out of Kansas, the answer is, Slavery is already there, and there is reason to believe that while many good and true men are going to that territory, who can neither be frightened nor bought into supporting Slavery, there are others, especially from the population of Slave State origin of Indiana and Illinois, who are of quite a different stamp, and who, in connection with those who come direct from the Slave States, may be sufficient in numbers to control the first elections, the time for which will soon arrive, unless, indeed, the immigration of free-minded foreigners should be made greater than has yet been indicated.

Southern slaveholders in a conflict like this are hard to beat, as experience has long taught us; and certainly it is unwise, as Mr. DOUGLASS urges, where there is so much at stake, and when the right is so clearly on our side, to omit any effort or neglect any plan to secure a victory for Freedom—a victory which may be decisive of the whole controversy of Slavery in the Republic forever. O.

HAVANA.

Restrictions on the Press—The Emancipados—Markets, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Sunday, Oct. 1, 1854.

Since my last notes by the *Black Warrior*, we have had some further action upon the subject of the Press, and the personal wish of some very near friend of the Marquis PREMULA, to have the printer of the *Prensa* further punished for the article extracted from the *Español* at Madrid and published in its columns without respecting the censor. It is possible that the Marquis might find a remedy for this affliction, by searching for the originator at Madrid, where he had better go, his friends say, than to remain here for the purpose of creating disorder in the community. The Royal Audiencia have had the subject under consideration, and by vote have determined that the law is defective in providing for the *personal punishment* of those who may violate its provisions, by publishing matter against the supreme authority of the Government, or matter calculated to disturb the peace, harmony, public order, and to weaken the bonds of union between the colony and the mother land. The printer of any such matter, without due license or authority of the censor, can only be punished in a penal sum, which is limited by the law. Waiting for the decision of the *Government* of the Queen upon this very interesting subject, the Captain General Governor of Cuba, under his "competent discretionary power, "orders":

ARTICLE I. The printing and circulation of any writings, rejected entirely or in part by the censor—or not censured, in which the source of authority is attacked, or attempt made against public order, will be considered and punished as crime of unfaithfulness.

The term used, "infidencia," approximates to treason.

ARTICLE II. The printer will be the criminal for this offence.

ARTICLE III. Cognizance of these causes will obtain before the permanent military commission of this place.

ARTICLE IV. The Queen's Attorney (*Fiscal*) of the permanent military commission shall not form his accusation, without previous express order of the Captain General. Signed, JOSE DE LA CONCHA.

HAVANA, Saturday, Sept. 28, 1854.

From the decision of the Supreme Bench in the present case it would seem that the printer of the *Voice of the People*, who was sentenced to death by the permanent Military Commission, confirmed by the revising authority of the Supreme Tribunal, approved by the Captain General of Cuba, and executed by the garrote, was all an illegal doing of death, without the sanction and authority of law.

The Board in charge of the "Emancipados" and their friends are in considerable trouble, and the President of the same, with the Treasurer, have tendered their resignations, which have been declined by General CONCHA, who wishes to avail himself of their valuable services, for the purpose of clearing up satisfactorily the present embarrassment. The Secretary of the Board is charged with having sold a great number of the Females brought in from captures, the deficit in Coin being very large, and it is stated that late very elevated authority of the island has participated in the proceeds of the business. The Secretary is ordered to prison, and is undergoing trial, or the primary proceedings have been instituted against him by order of the Captain General. The President and Treasurer of the Board have been requested by General CONCHA to select themselves a new Secretary—one that is honest and competent, without regard to his position in society.

It is alleged that over two thousand "Emancipados" are wanting, which I think is an error. There may be short twelve to fifteen hundred through the direct agency of the Secretary, by sale, and from death. It is likely that if the suit is continued against the Secretary, some very singular transactions will be brought to light. Since quiet has been obtained, after the celebration, in which a large majority of this community warmly engaged, we learn that General PREMULA was wanting in the courtesy of the gentleman in his intercourse with General CONCHA, and that he has since declined receiving any attentions of civility from him. These things are in bad taste, if true, and more likely to injure than benefit the losing party.

We have reports of arrival near our shores of several large slavers, with cargoes on board, and the Spanish war steamers have been looking for them, but without effect. We have no information that any of them have as yet been able to run in their cargoes, although it is rumored that two have been discharged during one day and night of last week; in which case we shall not be long without decisive intelligence. On examination of the list of creditors of FRANCISCO, DIGO and others in company with him, from an official statement published in the *Gaceta*, I find the sum reaches very nearly $1,700,000 of indebtedness, which I believe is arranged for payment, by installments of $100,000 per annum upon debts secured by mortgage, and $50,000 per annum upon all others—without interest—giving near twelve years of time for the whole liquidation and use of the property, which made the exterior debts a fortune without other consideration. The estates were not acquired by the debt created—the way of bankruptcy in Cuba.

We have had an uncomfortable week for business, owing to the weather, but time between the showers has been actively employed. For select qualities of our sugars, dry and hard grain, for European orders, an advance has been realized of ¼ to ½ of a dollar per quintal. The low grades and heavy, of which the remaining principally consists, go off slowly, at the rates last advised. We have but few vessels of the United States in our port, and freights for northern ports are more plenty than carriers. Box sugars, $1 75 per box; hhds. do $7 to $8. Molasses, $8 50 to $14 per hhd. here wait to load at our ports. The goods and provisions of the United States adapted to this market are in good demand, and of ready sale. I send you a report of the commercial transactions of the week, and the usual files to date. The health of Havana still holds good, and from the country the accounts are favorable.

Although the weather has threatened us with tempest, the crops are yet standing safe, and a few more days will probably put them out of danger from hurricanes. As ever, most truly yours, OCCATOR.

OREGON.

General Condition of Affairs—The Election—Discoveries of Gold—The Weather, Crops.

AN INTERESTING LETTER.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

OREGON CITY, Friday, Aug. 18, 1854.

According to the official returns of the late election in this Territory, it appears that our next Legislature will consist of twenty-three Locos and six Whigs in the House, and seven Locos and two Whigs in the Council. The whole number of votes cast upon the Convention question was 7,289—majority against Convention, 369. We are, therefore, to remain a Territory, and "*in vassalage*," another year. The advocates of immediate State Government, however, are determined not to give it up so. The *Statesman*, the chief organ of Oregon Democracy, has already opened the next year's campaign, with the motto, "*State Government, and no division of the Territory*," evidently determined to make this a party *test*.

A new paper, apparently a special organ of the Democracy, has lately been started in Portland. It is called the *Standard*, and is edited by ALONZO LELAND, Esq. At present its tone is quite dignified, and it is hoped the experiment will produce one newspaper for Oregon which is not the channel of the meanest personal abuse.

The harvest is mostly gathered, and so far as I can learn is abundant. More land has been cultivated, and the crops have been better tended than ever before in this country. We shall have a surplus of grain, and, it is feared, no market. California, the chief market of Oregon, probably has a supply already on hand from other sources. The arrangements for manufacturing flour here are somewhat extensive, considering the age of the country, and the previous annual produce of wheat. It is said that there are now in operation thirty-six flouring mills, constructed with the latest improvements, and designed to manufacture more or less flour for the trade.

The price of provisions has come down to quite reasonable rates. The following shows about the average at present, viz.: Flour, by the ton, $5 per cwt.; at retail, $5 50 per cwt.; butter, at 25c. to 37c.; potatoes, 30c. to 75c. a bushel; wheat, $1 a bushel; beef cattle, 7c. to 9c. a lb., &c. This is quite a contrast to eighteen months ago, when flour was $12 per cwt., potatoes $4 a bushel, butter $1 a lb., and other things in proportion. Still, for an industrious population, the present would be regarded as a prosperous and healthy state of things. But it is feared that Oregon farmers will be affected by these low prices, just as they have been heretofore—grumble because they cannot get rich in a single year, stop producing and lazily scratch over a few rods of land, and seek to raise the price of grain by creating a scarcity.

People may brag as much as they will about Oregon, but it is manifest to any observer here that it never will become a rich and powerful State till our manufacturing facilities are improved and a home market created for our produce. The fisheries on the coast, also, and the salmon fisheries on the rivers, might be made a source of great profit. There is said to be plenty of cod and mackerel near Puget's Sound, but all the cod and mackerel used here comes from abroad. Oysters are abundant at Shoalwater Bay, a few miles north of the Columbia, but it is only a few small boat loads that have as yet been sold in Oregon. Vessels occasionally come for them from San Francisco, but there is not enough done as yet in that branch of the fisheries to warrant basing any calculations upon it as a regular line of business. Salmon of excellent quality are caught in the Spring and Fall, in considerable quantities, but have been held at $15 to $20 a barrel—about the New-York price.

The weather during July was intensely hot. There was no rain during that month, and one slight shower is all we have had thus far in August. As nearly as I can ascertain from a comparison of meteorological records and conversation with old settlers, the climate is gradually changing as the country is settled up and improved. The Winters are becoming more severe, and the heat of Summer more intense. It used to be supposed Indian corn would not mature here. It appears to be growing well this Summer, and a fair crop is looked for, if the drouth does not continue too long.

Fruit is likely to be scarce. The cold weather last Winter destroyed a great many trees, and entirely cut off the peach crop. Apples are not abundant, and so insufferable dear that nobody but a nursery man can afford to eat them—$10 a bushel is the reported price.

The Willamette below this place is navigable at present for the smallest steamboats, only to the foot of the Rapids. Passengers and freight are brought up here in skiffs and flats—above the falls the boats run only 25 miles to Champoeg. Boating is at present a profitless business. Some of our boats have not paid their expenses the last two months. The *Lot Whiteaker* has been taken to California. The *Wallamet* has been taken below to carry the mail between Portland and Astoria.

The immigration will probably be small, notwithstanding the *Statesman* editor calculated on an increase of 3,000 voters. To leave a farm in the States, with all the comforts of life, and perform a toilsome journey across the plains, risking property, health and life, for the sake of a donation of half a section of land and the opportunity of *starting again* in life, is not considered by great numbers here so very romantic or profitable. It is well for those who are in sickly localities, and for those who are young and just beginning life, to come to Oregon.

The whole country was thrown into a fever of excitement a few weeks since by the publication of two letters in the Portland *Times*, stating that rich diggings had been discovered on the Coquille River, near Port Orford. For three weeks the mines were all the talk. The ocean steamers carried out two or three loads of gold-hunters; large parties started out on horseback; the price of horses and mules went up several per cent.; nearly all the young population started off. Many seemed to be joined that the hard times were so nearly over; the more considerate, however, reasoned it, as only tending to repeat and continue the evils already experienced. The return steamers, however, brought back several long-faced gentlemen, and some of them disposed to bless certain ones to the wrong side of heaven. The upshot about the Coquille mines and nearly all other reported "rich diggings," appears to be that there is gold there. But it is hard to get, and although, in a few instances, $350 have been taken out in a day, the general yield, with steady hard labor, is from two to five dollars a day.

An amusing circumstance in this town illustrates how very excitable people are when wealth is supposed to be within their grasp. Soon after the return of some of the Port Orford miners, a wag came up into town from the Clackamas River and showed a piece of gold, which he solemnly declared he found on a well known island, just above the Clackamas Ferry. In less than half an hour nearly thirty men were strung along the road to the Clackamas, all on the rush with tin pans, spades and mattocks, some on horseback and some on foot. They made for the island, some in boats and some wading in water nearly neck deep; but the golden sands were found to be just like any sand. The wag aforesaid coolly remarked, upon hearing the result, *that luck attended only those who got up in the morning.*

In regard to the mineral wealth of Oregon there is no doubt that it will compare favorably with almost any State, but, as elsewhere, nothing but industry and virtue will make men rich and happy. Gold undoubtedly can be got in small quantities through the whole extent of the Cascade and Coast Mountains. Silver is *reported* as having been found in small specimens on one of the forks of the Yamhill River. Lime is abundant on the coast, and at the east foot of the coast range. Coal has been reported at Coose Bay and on the Columbia, but Dr. EVANS, the Government geologist, has pronounced the specimens from those places, lignite. It is said salt springs have been found in the southern part of the Territory. Iron is abundant, if chalybeate springs are any indication of its presence. There are reports of other valuable minerals.

But without a change of policy the abundant resources of the country will long remain undeveloped, and our workshops will be in New-England and New-York. The late exhibit of the business of our Custom-House shows pretty nearly the extent of our trade, and the surplus products of our industry. By this it appears that from Sept. 1, 1853, to July 13, 1854, the arrivals and departures of vessels in the Columbia River was as follows:

ARRIVALS FROM

San Francisco	175	Lendon	1
New-York	2	Coose Bay	1
Total			179

DEPARTURES FOR

San Francisco	178	Sandwich Islands	1
Callao	2	Coose Bay	1
Australia	1	U. S. Q. M.	1
Total			184

Almost the only export has been lumber, of which the same report shows the amount to be 22,567 feet.

A party consisting of the editor of the *Oregonian* and several gentlemen from this place and Portland, last week returned from an excursion for pleasure and exploration to Mount Hood. They ascended the highest range and to the top of the highest peak but one. They found cold weather, ice and snow, a plenty of volcanic rocks, and of course the "geodliest prospect." They started with instruments for measuring the height, but were obliged to leave them before mounting the highest peak. By some observations they made, however, and from some imperfect data, I am told they estimate the height to be about 16,000 feet.

The spirit of exploration is increasing: the country is being opened, and the important points rendered more easily accessible. A new road is being opened from Fort Boise to the upper part of the Willamette Valley, and also one from Astoria to the Tualatin Plains. The railroads, however of which such a number were chartered last Winter, are all on paper, and will remain there in all probability for many years to come.

The Kansas and Nebraska tempest has only been heard by us in the distance. Your Washington politics do not at present greatly affect us. There is, however, a division of opinion, when there is any opinion at all, upon the Nebraska bill. The Democratic Territorial Convention swallowed with gusto the policy of the PIERCE Administration, Nebraska undoubtedly included; but many men of all classes and parties ill-brook the westward stride of Slavery. What we want most, and trouble ourselves most about, is the Federal offices and appropriations. Cannot Gen. PIERCE send us a Governor that will stay? Gov. DAVIS has resigned and gone home. Perhaps our interests might be promoted by appointing some one who resides here. I presume there are good Democrats here who might be *prevailed with* to make the sacrifice, and accept the office! DALLES.

ILLINOIS.

The Agricultural State Fair at Springfield—Speech of Senator Douglas.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Friday, Oct. 6, 1854.

To-day is the closing day of the Illinois State Fair. The weather has been beautiful—the attendance far greater than was expected. Thousands and tens of thousands are here from every county in the State. The exhibition of cattle will compare favorably with any State Fair of the Union; the show of horses large and respectable. Vermont has sent West some half-dozen of her *Black Hawk* family. The exhibition of agricultural implements was not as numerous as could have been desired. Pork and poultry of every class and kind, sufficient in variety and beauty to satisfy all tastes and judgments. It has been truly a proud week for the farmers of Illinois.

A great feature of the week has been the political wrangle. Senator DOUGLAS had advertised far and near that he would speak at Springfield, on Tuesday, the 3d. The object was to try and drill the faithful Democracy into the support of THOMAS L. HARRIS for Congress, against DICK YATES, who has for four years represented the Capital district in Congress.

The Senator came and held forth on Tuesday. On Wednesday Mr. LINCOLN made a most unanswerable speech against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

Mr. DOUGLAS was present, and although he made a three hours' speech the day previous in vindication of his course, he felt the necessity of a reply. He felt that Mr. LINCOLN had cruelly exposed his sophistry, and made plain as sunlight the question of the repeal in the minds of the thousands present, to the complete discomfiture of his own position. He felt the necessity of a reply, for he again went over with the speech of the day before—a three hours' repetition.

But yesterday was the day, the political day.

From this time on, Senator DOUGLAS has to meet not Free-Soilers or Know-Nothings only—not the Democracy of Northern Illinois—but the Democracy of Southern Illinois. The mad-dog cry of Abolition will not answer the exigencies of the case. Senator DOUGLAS is now called to answer at the bar of public opinion in his own party. Here he has to meet the master-minds of his own party, and he will find foemen worthy of his steel, true and tried Democrats, whom the wild cry of Abolition will not deter from calling to account his late acts in reference to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

Judge BREESE, Judge TRUMBULL, Col. E. D. TAYLOR, on yesterday, spoke at length on the great question of the day. Judge BREESE made a most masterly speech; he dealt in facts and arguments; his logic was clear as sunlight; he showed the outrage, and hesitated not to brand the insatiate ambition which caused the Giant of Illinois to drive to submissive under the reins of Senator ATCHISON, the great Slavery propagandist of Missouri.

Judge TRUMBULL's speech of yesterday satisfied his hearers that a seat on the Supreme Bench for a half dozen years had not disqualified him for the forum.

I shall not attempt to give you a description of his speech; sufficient be it to say that it was worthy of the man—in keeping with his reputation.

Mr. CALHOUN, the Surveyor-General of Nebraska, attempted a reply, and Abolition, and read them out of the party. Col. TAYLOR administered a most scathing rebuke to the hired tool of DOUGLAS—made a complete smash of the office holder. We pitied poor CALHOUN, as he writhed in torture—his fellow-citizens of this city, who knew of his opposition to the Nebraska bill in the Spring, seemed to relish the threshing, as TAYLOR applied the lash. We pitied CALHOUN—for we knew of his poverty—felt his necessities; the conviction of his own mind, the torturing idea of self-abasement—the consciousness of having sold his opinions for bread and meat, we thought took sufficient, without breaking him upon the wheel before the eyes of thousands.

I have given you a faint, a very faint idea of the scenes of yesterday. I will close with the single remark, that the Nebraska fight is not with Abolitionist, Free-Soilers and Whigs. DOUGLAS has to meet the issue not with the Democracy of Northern Illinois—but in the heart of Egypt, must he meet TRUMBULL, BREESE, MCCLERNAND, PALMER, and other leaders of the Democracy.

A SPECTATOR.

VERMONT.

Agricultural Fair in Addison, Vermont.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Friday, Oct. 6, 1854.

Agricultural Fairs are becoming so common, and are so much alike throughout the country, as to cease to attract attention; but one was held at this place yesterday and the day before with features of unusual interest. It was the County Exhibition of Addison County—a leading Agricultural District of the United States, since its horses and sheep are almost universally acknowledged to be the best in the world. The exhibition was held on a large meadow suitably enclosed and provided with a broad and handsomely graded track for the use of the horses. The first day opened dark and lowering; but this did not deter a goodly assemblage of people and a highly creditable display of productions. Towards night the weather cleared up, and the second day was bright and warm. At 9 o'clock A. M., according to the published order of the day, was the grand procession of horses around the track. First came the original "Black Hawk," the progenitor of nearly all of the immense throng of horses which followed him, twenty years of age, but as muscular and elegant as in his prime, of a brilliant glossy black, with the true fire and spirit of his noble "Morgan" race. He was in harness and driven by his owner, DAVID HILL, Esq., of Bridgeport. Next in order came old "Lady Suffolk," now in foal by "Black Hawk," in fine order and stepping as if conscious of her old achievements on the turf. Then came a splendid array of single driving horses, followed by the matched horses, and finally a large number of entire horses. The cavalcade, all in harness, extended half a mile, around the entire course, and presented such a sight as is seldom witnessed. After passing several times around the track, for the examination of Committees, the horses gave place to the cattle. These, mostly of native stock, but interspersed with fine specimens of Durhams, Herefords, Ayrshires and Devons, made a very attractive show, and evinced great care and knowledge of breeding.

Not less of interest was the display of sheep in all their varieties, particularly the Spanish and French Merino breeds. More than five hundred specimens were upon the ground. The County has several enterprising impo:ters, who with generous rivalry have left no expedients untried to bring about the result they have actually achieved, which is the production of the best and finest sheep in the world. To such an extent have they gone into this business that probably more of this kind of stock is sold in this County for the territory of the United States than from all other Counties together. It was thought by many, familiar with such matters, that this was the finest show of sheep ever held in the country.

The Floral department was quite meagre, but the desert was most happily relieved by a fine display of oil paintings and crayons, contributed by several young ladies, which would have done credit to much older artists.

The address was by Prof. NASH, of Amherst, on the subject of British Agriculture, and was listened to with profound attention by a large and gratified audience.

The crowd, comprising several thousands of persons, with the usual accompaniments of mammoth bears, enormous constrictors, prodigious buffaloes and Punch and Judy, behaved with exemplary propriety. No drunken man disgraced his country or himself, and all passed off without quarrel, and without accident. *

"The Wrongs of Society"—How Produced.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 11, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Under the above quoted heading there appeared in the papers, a few weeks since, an account of an infanticide and suicide by a woman named FITZGERALD. It was stated that she had been deserted by her husband, and though very industrious, had suffered the greatest privations in her endeavors to make an honest living for herself and child, and had finally given up in despair, and put an end to her own and her infant's life.

The particulars of the case were not related, but I have no doubt that if known, they would show some default in the administration of the law applicable to such cases. Our Police Magistrates have the power to commit men to prison who desert their families, and to keep them imprisoned till they give bonds to support them; and it is the duty of the Commissioners of the Almshouse, or the Commissioners of Emigration, to see that such men are brought before a magistrate and obliged to give the requisite bonds. It is their duty to do this to prevent such families from falling a charge to the public. It is equally the magistrate's duty, when complaint is made, to see the law executed. It is his duty to do this, not only to prevent the persons deserted from becoming a charge to the public, but also to preserve them, and society itself, from incalculable evils—evils necessarily resulting from any relaxation of the law which binds a man to provide for and protect those to whom he is joined by the most sacred relation. Nothing tends more to demoralize society—to weaken its very foundations—than an indifference to the duties arising from the domestic relations. How strictly, therefore, should these duties be enforced whenever the strong arm of the law is called to interfere.

But the law acts only through our magistrates and other functionaries. And how do these do their duty in such cases? I fear their conduct will not bear much scrutiny. I fear that if the veil were lifted that conceals the secret and true causes of so much misery and vice and crime that stalk around, we should see the germ of the evil in that unpunished disregard of the holiest responsibilities and relations, which so frequently drives women either to despair or vice, makes vagabonds and thieves of children, and turns loose whole families to prey in some shape upon society, from the father, who finds no restraint to the indulgence of his evil and roving passion, to the children, who are left without good example or guide. If our guardians of the poor are applied to on behalf of a poor woman, who has pride enough to revolt at the idea of throwing herself absolutely upon the public, and going with her little case to the poor-house, but who wishes to compel him who has deserted her to provide for her support, or at least to supply the lack which her own earnings leave, they will consider it a case in which they are not called to act, and will say that "when she falls to their charge they will attend to the matter." If the poor woman is of the emigrant class,—namely, if she has not been in this country over five years,—which is so very numerous, then the Commissioners of Emigration occupy the same relation to her that the Almshouse Commissioners do to our native population and such emigrants as have been here over five years; but unless she be actually houseless and homeless, and sits herself down so that they cannot get rid of her, it would appear that there is little chance of their doing anything for her. If a woman under such circumstances apply directly to the magistrate, he will issue a warrant and have the man brought before him, and if he give bonds immediately, she may get a dollar or two a week without further trouble, but if he be obstinate and determined not to support her, and really friends with a policeman or two, she may be assured he will be discharged within two or three days, without making any provision whatever. There seem to be influences at work around some of such magistrates, which certainly are independent of law or duty, and which are doubtless grounded upon other considerations than the well being of society. I could relate a case in which the above has been verified, but refrain for the present, in hope that something may still be done.

Yours, &c., J. G. C.

Dr. Cox and the New-York University.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: My attention was just turned to an article in your paper of last week, taken from the New-York *Chronicle*, traversing "some remarks" of mine, "made at the meeting held in the chapel of the University, on the 19th ultimo," when "Rev. Dr. Cox is reported as having, on that occasion, attributed the origin of the University of this City to the late Rev. Dr. GUNN."

My first remark is that no meeting of the sort was held on the 19th ultimo; and,

Second, that as the statement is anonymous, though the writer says "we are acquainted with all the facts," and that "Dr. COX has here fallen into error," I am not willing to do more, at present, than to deny that I have "fallen into error," and to affirm that I stated what I know to be the truth, and what I can testify to and vindicate in full on any proper occasion, though I will not accept the disadvantage of answering an irresponsible writer more at large.

Having no interest in the matter, and no envy or ill will in any direction, I only stated, on the 18th ultimo, incidentally, what I well remember, and am ready to reaffirm, as an item of history that need not be consigned to oblivion.

SAMUEL H. COX.

VESPER CLIFF, Owego, N. Y., Oct. 10, 1854.

Culpable Carelessness.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Allow me through your columns to protest against the carelessness of many of those who are building or repairing houses in this City. I have frequently had occasion to pass where the pieces of brick falling were really dangerous; and having narrowly escaped several times, I make it a rule always to pass by on the other side, whether convenient or not. To-day, while near the building on the corner of Grand and Elm-streets, I saw an irregular piece of brick fall from near the third story, which was two inches long and one-and-a-half thick, which, had it struck any person on the head, must have produced most serious consequences, and yet many people pass through Grand-street. I have read that in London and Paris particular care is exercised, so that an accident is impossible from such a cause. Why is it not so here? Yours, F.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 12, 1854.

"There were giants in those days."

Mr. TUNIS VAN PELT has now in his possession a much worn document containing the weight of some of the revolutionary worthies. It is dated West Point, Aug. 19, 1783:

General Washington weighed 209 lbs.
General Lincoln weighed 224 lbs.
General Knox weighed 230 lbs.
Colonel Henry Jackson weighed 238 lbs.
Lieut.-Colonel Hungtington weighed 233 lbs.
Lieut.-Colonel Cobb weighed 182 lbs.
Lieut.-Colonel Humphrys weighed 231 lbs.
Lieut.-Colonel Hungtington (†) weighed 138 lbs.
Lieut.-Colonel Crenton weighed 166 lbs.
Colonel Swift weighed 219 lbs.
Colonel Michael Jackson weighed 232 lbs.
Average weight 214 lbs.

It will be seen by the above list that these old patriots "held their own" notwithstanding the hard times they were seven years in getting through.

Sensible Views from a Southern Paper on State Rights.

From the Louisville Journal.

We learn from the Charleston *Mercury* that Judge BENNING, of the Supreme Court in the State of Georgia, has recently delivered an opinion affirming that the Courts of that State are entirely *independent* of the Courts of the United States. The *Mercury* has no fault to find with this decision. On the contrary, it approves it warmly, and only expresses the apprehension that the Supreme Court of the United States will overrule it and that the State of Georgia will submit.

We judge, from the course of the *Mercury*, that, while it thinks that the Courts of the *Southern* States are, and ought to be, independent of the Supreme Court of the United States, it holds a very different opinion in regard to the Courts of the *Northern* States. *It believes in State Rights for the South, but not for the North.* Some time ago, the Supreme Court of New-York decided that when a slaveholder, on his way from Virginia to Texas, took his slaves through New-York, they became free by their first contact with New-York soil. An appeal has been taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, and it is said that the people of Virginia are to furnish a large amount of money to secure a vigorous and powerful prosecution of the appeal. All the State Rights papers of the South, including the Charleston *Mercury*, have expressed an anxious hope that the United States Supreme Court may reverse the decision of the New-York State Court. But what if the Judge of the State Court, after such a reversal, shall, in imitation of the Judge of the Georgia Court, take the ground that *the Courts of New-York are independent of the Courts of the United States, and that the decision as to the effect of the contact of slaves with the soil of New-York must consequently stand as law in that State!* Would not the *Mercury's* mercury rise to more than blood heat against such a decision? How can the *Mercury* favor the appeal from the New-York Court to the United States Court, if it is sincere in its declaration in the Georgia case that a State Court is, and should be, independent of the United States Courts?

Take another case. A few weeks ago the Supreme Court of Wisconsin decided the Fugitive Slave Law to be unconstitutional, and therefore not binding on the Courts or citizens of Wisconsin. The Charleston *Mercury* and all the rest of the Southern organs gave utterance to their exasperation at this mischievous decision and expressed their hope and confidence that it would be overruled. But we do not understand how the Charleston *Mercury* & Co. can expect to have the decision of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin overruled and annulled except by the Supreme Court of the United States; and, if the Courts of Georgia are independent of the United States Courts, why are not the Courts of Wisconsin so too? Is the Charleston *Mercury* satisfied with teaching a doctrine which implies that *the Supreme Court of each Northern State has the full authority and power to render the Fugitive Slave Law inoperative within said State, and that there can be no appeal to any national tribunal?*

Our own decided opinion is, that *the doctrine of State Rights, as taught by the Southern Ultras, will ere long become excessively unpopular in the South, and our apprehension is that it will be taken up and resisted on very extensively in the North.* The announcation of the doctrine that the State Courts are not bound by the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States is unworthy of the press, and is calculated to create a mischievous feeling of hostility to that valuable part of our National Constitution.

Suicide by a Boy.

From the Lynchburg Virginian, Oct. 9.

We understand that a most remarkable suicide occurred near the Sweet Springs in September last. A lad became displeased with his father for denying him some request, and declared that he would put end to his own existence. Those who heard the threat paid but little attention to it, supposing that it was merely an idle outburst of temper. But the boy was resolute in his purpose; and after procuring a hoe and spade and digging himself a grave, he got a rope, attached it to a tree, and actually hung himself until he was dead. Such an instance of determination at self-destruction in a mere lad has never before come to our knowledge.

ANOTHER PHYSICIAN GONE!—It will be seen by the list of interments published to day, that Dr. JAS. M. GORDON has been snatched from us in the midst of his usefulness, by the snapping hand of death. Dr. G. came to Savannah from Atlanta, but a short time since, and was engaged in the drug business as one of the firm of J. B. CARTER & Co. As the epidemic increased he resumed the practice of his profession, which ill health had forced him to abandon, that he might aid his brethren by contributing his mite to the alleviation of suffering and distress, and fell a martyr to the noble cause that engaged his services.—*Sav. Rep.*, 20th inst.

NEW-YORK CITY.

MURDER TRIAL.

Trial of Charles Graham for the Murder of John Wilson.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.....Oct. 12.
Before Hon. Judge Mitchell.

The Court opened this morning as usual at 10 o'clock, and, after some delay, proceeded to empannel a Jury to try the case of Charles Graham, an Englishman, who was arraigned for the murder of John Wilson, on the 8th of June last, by stabbing him with a sheath knife on board the ship *Knickerbocker, off Pier No. 6 North River.*

The following gentlemen were sworn as Jurors: Peter Hart, Warren A Griffin, Benjamin P. Beekman, John Cunningham, James McKean, Henry James, Luke Carrigan, Dennis Landers, John Pollman, Lewis Chichester, Erastus H. Munson, James Munson.

Mr. Shepard, in opening the case for the prosecution, said that upon the testimony which he had in his hands, the offence for which the prisoner at the bar was about to be tried seemed to be one entirely without any provocation or any palliation. They (the Jury) would, however, judge of that, and give the prisoner the benefit of every reasonable doubt which there might be in the case. The circumstances of the case were these; the deceased was called upon on the morning of the day on which he received the wounds of which he died, by the prisoner, who asked him for some money. The deceased then went to his chest, and found it had been broken open. He stated to the prisoner that he could not give him any money; thereupon, the prisoner raised a sheath knife, and inflicted the wound which caused the death of the deceased. *Previous to his death, however,* he made a statement of the circumstances. That statement was admissible in evidence, and peculiarly so in this case, because it was made in presence of the prisoner, and the prisoner's only excuse was, that he was drunk at the time. This attempt to make drunkenness a palliation ought to have no weight with the Jury; in fact, it was regarded by some writers as an aggravation to the crime committed under its influence. This was the third case tried in this Court this term, and every one of them was a stabbing case. Yesterday, two indictments were returned by the Grand Jury, both also for stabbing. The Criminal Calendar was never so heavy as now; the use of deadly weapons was becoming exceedingly common, and measures ought to be instituted for the repression of it.

The first witness called was Coroner Hilton. In reply to the question of the District Attorney, he said: I am a Coroner and a physician; I knew John Wilson, and took his deposition; I first saw him (Wilson) in the New-York Hospital; don't remember the date; (referring to a document) it was on the 15th day of June last; he had every appearance of approaching dissolution; cannot state the cause of that condition.

To the Court—He said he did not think he could live over that evening, or survive that evening.

An argument here arose as to the legality of producing as evidence the statement of the deceased to the witness in regard to the cause of his illness.

Mr. Blankman, who had been assigned by the Court as counsel to the prisoner, contended that it was clearly inadmissible, inasmuch as the statement was not made by the deceased when under the impression that his death was impending. He quoted from Greenleaf and Phillips.

The Court considered Mr. Blankman's objection to the statement as premature.

The examination then proceeded:

District Attorney—Did you suggest anything to the man?

Mr. Blankman objected to this question, but the objection was overruled by the Court.

Witness stated, in reply, that he had refrained from putting many questions, or addressing any remarks to deceased, lest it might be the means of unduly exciting him or injuring him; he (witness) asked the deceased as to the state of his health, and the deceased answered that he did not think he could survive over the evening; witness then told him what he came for—that it was to take his deposition as to the cause of his illness—and then put him under oath.

The admissibility of the statement was again lengthily argued, the Court reserving its decision until some of the witnesses for the defence were examined.

In the course of the cross-examination by Mr. Blankman, the witness said: The prisoner was present at the time that statement was made; the prisoner contradicted the man under oath, and wanted to ask him some question, but I stopped him; I told him he could not put it in that way; I told him that he must not contradict the man; that he would have an opportunity afterwards; I told the prisoner that he might ask the deceased any questions he wished to put through me; the deceased was in a very precarious state, and I was averse to exciting him; much of the written statement was made by the deceased *voluntarily*; he was stopped at intervals by pain, and I told him at times to go on; he had what might be called a hectic flush on his face; he was under nervous excitement, and threw his head about; nervous excitement, I should judge, would in some measure affect the brain; the deceased seemed to be of perfectly sound mind at the time, but in the twinges of pain he answered me shortly and sharply; when the spinal cord is severed it paralyzes the lower extremities; the brain and upper extremities of the body might be in a perfectly sound state at the same time; I was present as a public officer, not as a physician.

To the District Attorney—I should judge it was 4 or 5 o'clock in the afternoon when I saw the deceased in the hospital,—sometime in the afternoon I know; I got the statement from him as much as I could without suggesting anything; occasionally he stopped and I told him to go on; sometimes when a pertinent question arose I put it; in that way the statement was completed; the prisoner interrupted the deceased during my examination, and I told him that I would not allow him to put any questions until after I had done, and that then I would put them; he asked me to put no questions afterwards but appeared very excited on account of my refusal; he did put a question to the deceased, but I told the latter not to answer it; he did answer it, however; I thought the state of mind of the deceased was good; I detected no deliriousness or wandering of mind in the man under examination.

To Mr. Blankman—I did not put down the question by the prisoner, and the deceased's answer. I do not think I told the prisoner after the examination to put questions through me; I did not put down my own questions, but merely the answers to them; I should, I think, have made a longer examination if the man's condition had been better; some stimulant, I believe, such as brandy or ammonia, were given to the deceased during his examination.

Thomas B. Dash, examined by the District Attorney: I am a physician; I was employed as Home Surgeon in the New-York Hospital, on the 14th of June last; John Wilson was brought into the Hospital between 7 and 8 o'clock on the evening of the 8th of June; he had a wound in the middle of his back, near the spinal column; the wound was three-quarters of an inch wide, and about two and a half deep by the probe; a sheath-knife would produce such a wound; that wound fractured the spinal column, and wounded the spinal cord; at the time the patient was taken in he was in a prostrated state, and suffering under paralysis of the lower extremities; he was perfectly sane when brought in, and on the 15th of June was rational during the day; I think his capacity of mind to make a statement was good; I saw him three times a day at least, and sometimes more, up to the 19th, the day before he died; he died early on the morning of the 20th.

Cross-examined by Mr. Blankman—I conversed daily with the deceased from the time he was brought in till his death; I asked him how he felt; on the 15th his condition was a great deal worse than on the 9th; he was very much exhausted, nervously excited, and had something analogous to a hectic flush on his face; his state was the result of his wounds; the wound was over the sixth dorsal vertebra; I spoke more to the deceased than to any other patient in the hospital; I do not remember what I said to him; one day I remember he asked me what I thought of his chances; I replied that he was in a very critical condition, and that his chances were very small; that was on the 14th; that was not a daily inquiry; I am not aware that he entertained any belief of impending death, between the 12th and the 16th; neither am I aware that he entertained any hope of recovery; he had involuntary discharges from the bowels and urine after he had been three days in the hospital; he began to sink from the fifth day; he was delirious for the entire two days previous to his death; previous to that he was delirious sometimes during the night; after the fifth day when he began to sink we gave him milk punch and carbonate of ammonia; we gave him anodynes—15 to 20 drops of morphine twice in the day; 20 drops is a large full dose; from the fifth day he had a small quick pulse; I did not observe any congestion about the eye; it was on the fourth day before his death that he began to be delirious during the day time.

THE DEFENCE.

Dr. Cheetham was the first witness called. He testified to having passed the Royal College, as surgeon and physician, in 1829; he attended the *post-mortem* examination of John Wilson, the deceased, and examined his pulse; it was very quick—about 120; he observed no congestion of the eyes; he was not called on to take notice of the appearance, but as a juror, to hear the reading of an *ante mortem* deposition; the deceased was in great pain; his face was considerably flushed, his voice was feeble, but clear, and in reply to Coroner Hilton's questions he answered clearly and directly; his (the deceased's) mind was not so clear and rational as would warrant witness in relying very much on his statements; he (the deceased) was laboring much from pain and the excitement of stimulants; witness has attended and examined very many people under wounds; 15 drops of morphine administered twice a night would produce a troubled state of mind; the same quantity administered to a healthy person during the night would have the effect of putting the mind, on next day, in a clouded state; the nervous irritability arising from deceased's wounds, combined with the excitement of the stimulants administered to him, would prevent witness from placing implicit confidence in his statement. The examination of the deceased by Coroner Hilton was not signed, nor asked to be signed. There was a Jury of twelve summoned for the purposes of that *ante-mortem* examination.

Cross-examined by the District Attorney—I have been twelve years in this country; I have practised surgery, midwifery, and acted as a physician; I have had no hospital practice since I came here; I saw Wilson only the day on which I attended; I was one of the Jury who attended the inquisition, and that is my signature to the finding that the deceased came to his death by a wound inflicted by Charles Graham; I arrived at that finding from the statement of Wilson and the testimony of Dr. Dash; that is also my signature as being present at the declaration of Wilson; that signature does not, however, imply any belief in the truth of Wilson's statement; it must have been the fact that I signed the verdict from my conviction of the truth of the evidence.

To the Court—There was no evidence of the manner of Wilson's death produced at the inquest, but Wilson's own statement.

To the District Attorney—I believe a portion of Wilson's statement; I cannot divide one portion of the statement from the other; I placed that general reliance on the statement that would justify me in signing my name to it as bearing it; I cannot state how much reliance I placed on the statement itself; the house-surgeon had much better opportunities of judging of the deceased man's state; I have seen eighteen or twenty cases of wounds in the spine in the infirmaries in Dublin and London, and Edinburg; the nature of those injuries were falls from buildings, &c.; I have seen none precisely like this; the deceased was not delirious at the time I saw him; the excited pulse, flushed countenance, and restlessness and irritability of manner, and the agony produced by pain, led me to the conclusion that his mind was impaired; I had no other means of judging of his mental condition; these elements, where they have existed for a time, produce mental feebleness; they have a very strong tendency to impair the memory; where a person is in great pain anodynes do not affect the mind so much as in health.

Mr. Blankman asked if any of the Jury, at the time of the *ante-mortem* investigation, were under the impression that the deceased man did not entertain the feeling that his death was impending.

The question was objected to, and the objection sustained.

Witness continued to Mr. Blankman: There is a distinction between delirium and general mental aberration; it was my opinion that the latter was Wilson's condition when he made the statement.

In the absence of other witnesses the District Attorney moved that the statement of the deceased be now submitted as evidence.

The counsel for the defence expressed his desire to argue the question to the Court.

The Jury got a recess, Mr. Blankman asking that they should be kept in Court during the continuance of his argument. The Court refused, and Mr. Blankman proceeded to address the Court in opposition to the introduction of the declaration of the deceased.

The District Attorney briefly replied, and the decision at the point at issue was left to the Court, in compliance with the wish of His Honor.

Coroner Hilton again took the stand, and in reply to an inquiry by the Court, said that the question put by the prisoner to the sick man was in the form of "an interruption." When the deceased was speaking of the drinking that had taken place, the prisoner jumped and said: that is not so; you was drunk, you was intoxicated; you know you was." The deceased replied, "I drank only three glasses during the day; and I was not drunk." That was the only interruption.

The Court and the opposing counsel entered into an informal discussion of the question as to the feeling of the deceased man with regard to his death when he made his dying declaration.

After reproducing some of the witnesses in order to be reëxamined on points in regard to which there were doubts on the mind of the Court, his Honor eventually decided to receive the declaration as legal.

Robert Gamble, Coroner, testified to his having taken the examination of the prisoner, Charles Graham.

Coroner Hilton read in evidence the statement of the deceased, and repeated the words used by the prisoner when he interrupted the examination of Wilson. The facts as recorded in the statement corresponded with those submitted by the District Attorney in his opening of the case.

To Mr. Blankman—I would not like to convict a prisoner of murder on that evidence alone, but I might find him guilty of a less serious crime, as manslaughter; I would not like to hang him on that evidence without confirmation.

Mr. Shepard read the examination of Graham (the prisoner) by Coroner Gamble. The prisoner pleaded drunkenness, and stated that he knew nothing of the crime laid to his charge.

James Kennedy sworn and cross-examined by the counsel for the defence: I have been a physician in this City for 24 or 25 years; I have attended the hospitals within that period; the result of cutting the spinal cord is a paralysis of the extremities below the place where the cord is cut; twenty or thirty drops of the strongest solution of sulphate of morphine, taken twice in twenty-four hours, would tend to produce mental derangement; the derangement would be aggravated by paralysis, and a statement made under such circumstances would not be implicitly reliable.

To the District Attorney—A physician attending a patient three times a day would have better opportunities of judging of a patient's physical and mental state than one not in the habit of seeing him at all.

To a Juror—The ordinary effect of narcotics, particularly preparations of opium, is first stimulating, then sedative, and eventually producing mental derangement; with morphine these effects do not exhibit themselves so strongly as with laudanum.

The case for the defence here closed, and Mr. Blankman addressed the Jury on behalf of the prisoner.

The District Attorney summed up for the prosecution briefly, deprecating the prevalence of the use of deadly weapons, and adverting to the necessity for putting the law in force to abolish it.

His Honor then charged the Jury in terms rather favorable, on the whole, to the prisoner; after which the Jury retired.

At 6½ they returned, with a verdict against the prisoner of manslaughter in the third degree.

On being asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon him, he replied in the negative.

He was then sentenced to imprisonment in the State prison for a term of three years. He exhibited no emotion, but in the course of the trial he was nervous, and obviously under the influence of a strong feeling of suspense and dread.

The Court adjourned till to-morrow at the usual hour.

Dedication of the Fifth-avenue Protestant Reformed Dutch Church.

The magnificent structure which has been in the course of construction on the corner of Twenty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue for many months past, was dedicated on Wednesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. Previous to that hour the church was occupied in all of its available space.

At the appointed hour the splendid-toned organ pealed its swelling notes through the spacious building, and the choir able and efficient to do justice to the occasion on which they were assembled, sang the Grand Anthem.

Rev. Dr. Brodhead then read the 20th chapter of Exodus, and also several extracts from the Scriptures.

Dr. Knox offered an appropriate prayer, after which the 100th Psalm was sung in a very effective manner by the choir.

The dedication sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. DeWitt. It was one of his best efforts—it being well suited to the occasion. It worked upon the feelings of the audience with much power.

The choir then sang another hymn, and was followed by

Mr. Brodhead, who gave an interesting historical statement of the Church.

The remaining portions of the services were conducted by Rev. Drs. Vermilye and Chambers.

The edifice is one of the finest Churches in the avenue, and we believe is second only to Trinity Church. The interior is decorated in the Gothic style—in white and gold; the coverings of the pulpit are crimson velvet and satin, which has a fine effect on entering. There are three entrances—one on the Fifth-avenue and two on Twenty-ninth street. The building will seat comfortably 1,500 persons. The exterior is built of light freestone, and adds much to the architectural beauty which adorns Fifth-avenue.

Arrest for Passing Counterfeit Money.

Complaints were preferred yesterday morning at the Jefferson Market Police Court by various storekeepers, charging an individual named Lafayette Barnes with passing counterfeit $10 bills, purporting to be of the Citizens' Bank of Waterbury, Conn., in payment for goods sold by them. It appears that he entered the store of Robert E. Smith at No. 193 Hudson, and after purchasing some trifling articles offered one of the spurious $10 bills. Mr. Smith suspecting it be a counterfeit, sent his clerk to ascertain the fact, which having become satisfied of, he caused the arrest of Barnes, by Officer Blakelock. Soon after, Mr. [illegible]allo, hatter, corner of Broadway and Canal, discovered that the same man had tendered one to him in payment for a hat, and received good money in change. Francis E. Lincoln, of No. 136 Canal, had also taken one of the same bills for a pocket handkerchief, and returned $8 37 to the purchaser. It is more than probable that other storekeepers have been victimized in the same manner. The bills are dated Oct. 1, 1853, and signed by F. J. Kimberly, Cashier; and John Hayles, President. The accused was fully committed by Judge Clarke.

THE LATE BISHOP WAINWRIGHT.

Memorial in His Honor.

ACTION OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE DIOCESAN CONVENTION.

The Special Committee appointed at the recent Episcopal Diocesan Convention in this City, for the purpose of preparing a suitable Memorial in honor of the labors of the late Bishop Wainwright, have prepared the following. It will be seen that the Committee recommend the preparation of a visible token of regard, and the foundation of a School Fund, to be denominated the "Bishop Wainwright Church School Fund." The *Churchman* calls attention to another recommendation for the preparation of a Memorial Window, to be placed in the Episcopalian Church at Haverstraw, the last scene of the departed Bishop's labors.

The Memorial of the Committee is as follows:

To the Church and Churchmen in the Diocese of New-York:

The undersigned, a Committee appointed by the recent Convention of the Diocese to carry out the resolution reported by them, (see below, resolution 3,) for some appropriate memorial of the self-sacrificing labors of our late Provisional Bishop, do now respectfully and affectionately *bring the same before the Church and Church*men of this Diocese, for their voluntary action in the premises, as an action not only due to the memory but further, as an action but further, as tending to arouse by such memento the zeal and devotion of each son of the Church in his appropriate sphere, and more especially, all such as shall to the end of time, follow him in his high place, as well as it may, through the form of such memorial, be the means of advancing, in no small measure, that holy cause to which the Bishop himself was so preëminently devoted.

In furtherance of this view, the Committee now proffer its services officially as the Church's appointed medium and agent for carrying out such a worthy end, and hereby solicit written communications respecting the same, whether proposing individual action in the premises, or monied contributions for the action of the Committee.

They would further, as touching the form of such *memorial, in accordance with the resolution under* which they act, respectfully make the following suggestions:

1. That some *visible* memorial of personal love and reverence, in form either of a monumental tablet or a memorial window, be erected, with the approbation of Trinity Church Corporation in its new and beautiful Chapel.

2. That in addition to the above, speaking to the outward eye, there should be erected to his memory, within the Church at large, another and more spiritual memorial, viz: the creation of a Church endowment, directed to some special end, known to have been approved by Bishop Wainwright, and thus not only perpetuating his memory by bearing his name, but serving also to carry out, beyond the brief limit of his Episcopate, his own unfinished labors—so that "being dead" he may "yet speak" to us. Now, as a form of such endowment, both appropriate and greatly needed, as well as singularly pointed out to us by the touching fact that the maturing it was the last of his labors of love, even on his dying couch, so that its completion may now be regarded as a sacred debt—for such form the Committee would now name the furtherance by an adequate endowment, of the cause of Church Education through the medium of the press—and, for its specific end—*the providing Church Schools with approved school books, under the supervision of the acting Bishop of the Diocese,* and to be forever known as the Bishop Wainwright Church School Book Fund.

In thus bringing this matter before the Church, the Committee desire, in conclusion, to say, that they do it not as *solicitors* for the Church's bounty—such task is not needed—but simply as its mouthpiece, giving utterance to the universal voice of the Diocese, under its bereavement and permanency to that voice, that it may not perish in the utterance. Their task is but respectfully to prompt the thought, or at furthest to suggest the form how such existing feelings may be best expressed in the ever-mourning yet ever-rejoicing Church of a sacrificed yet risen Saviour—turning even its sorrows into blessings, and its losses into gain, through the memorials it erects—generation after generation proclaiming to the Church of all time, the love awakened and the labors blessed of those who, when called to high station, given themselves up heart and soul to the Church's service.

SIGNATURES OF COMMITTEE.

John McVickar,	John Brown,
Edward Y. Higbee,	Luther Bradish,
Washington Irving,	S. H. Tyng,
William H. Lewis,	Martin Lee,
Wm. L. Johnson,	Robert Lewis.

Report and resolutions of the above Committee referred back to them, with power to carry out.

The Committee appointed to consider and report what proceedings it is proper for the Committee to take, to testify their sense of the loss which the Diocese has sustained in the death of their late Provisional Bishop, and to do honor to his memory, herewith report the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, it hath pleased Almighty God in His Divine Providence, to visit the Church of this Diocese with sudden and sore bereavement, by withdrawing from the scenes of his earthly labors, and from the Episcopal charge so recently committed to him, our late Right Rev. Father in God, Jonathan Mayhew Wainwright, D. D., D. C. L., Provisional Bishop of this Diocese, therefore,

Resolved, That as becomes Christian men, and members of Christ's Holy Church, we do bow in humble submission under the chastisement of our heavenly Father's hand; and, both as a people, and in our individual approaches to the Throne of Grace, do beseech Him to sanctify unto us, and to the Church of His love, and to the late Bishop's bereaved family, this most unexpected and afflictive dispensation.

Resolved, That in view of the many long, affectionate, and faithful services rendered to the Church of Christ in this Diocese, during more than thirty years of his ministerial life as Pastor and Bishop, by our late deceased friend and brother, and of the manifest gifts both of nature and grace, which rendered those services so widely acceptable, and himself so admired and beloved, we would here record our thankfulness for the same to the great head of the Church, and pray that He would send forth many such laborers into this harvest, sanctified and fitted for their work.

Resolved, That the untiring, self-sacrificing labors of our late Provisional Bishop, during his, alas! too short Episcopate, demand from the Diocese at large a peculiar expression of their gratitude, reverence and love; and it is earnestly commended to the wealthier members of our Communion, that some worthy memorial of the same, whether in the form of an educational endowment, bearing his name, or of external monument erected, (if agreeable to the Vestry of Trinity Church,) in its new and spacious Chapel, to which it is well known Bishop Wainwright looked forward as his spiritual home, should perpetuate the memory of his devoted exertions in the service of his Master and in the care of his flock.

Resolved, That the Church at large in this Diocese owes to the memory of its late Provisional Bishop a special debt of gratitude in the mission of love and peace, which, during his two years Episcopate so pointed by both, marked his course and blessed his labors. He poured oil on the troubled waters. Everywhere he sought peace and ensued it, and on his dying couch his latest labor was reconciliation. For this the Church owes to his memory a debt of gratitude, best paid by each member of it, in his appropriate sphere, going forth in the spirit of love and doing likewise.

Resolved, That amid our demonstrations of public sorrow, at the loss we have sustained, we forget not the private griefs of his bereaved family, but would hereby express to them our deep and heartfelt sympathy for their bereavement, our affectionate and lasting memory of him whom they mourn, and our earnest prayer at the Throne of Grace for their consolation and support here, and their blessed reunion hereafter, where tears are wiped from every eye.

Resolved, That the above resolutions be adopted by the Convention, and entered at large on the minutes.

Resolved, finally, That a copy of the same be respectfully communicated to the family of the deceased Bishop, and to the Vestry of Trinity Church.

Death by Burning Fluid.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Wilhelm on the body of James L. Stone, a native of Rhode Island, who came to his death from the effects of severe burns, accidentally received by the explosion of a can of burning fluid, on the 31st of August last. The deceased was in the employment of E. M. Brigham at Kingston, Ulster County, in this State, and was filling a lamp with the fluid when it exploded. He was brought to this city by the Hudson River Railroad cars, for medical assistance, but died shortly after reaching here. A verdict in accordance was rendered.

Coroner's Inquest.—Coroner O'Donnell held an inquest yesterday, at No. 376 Water-street, on the body of Richard Boudee, a little boy aged 11 years, whose death was caused by scarlet fever, which was fatally aggravated on account of the impure condition of the premises where he died and the want of free ventilation. The Jury in their verdict, called the attention of the Board of Health to the condition of the premises, which was a low, damp and unventilated cellar.

Arrest of a Fugitive.—On Wednesday evening, as Officer Jordan, of the Sixth Ward Police, was passing the Bowery Theatre, he espied John Richards, who had recently made his escape from the officer who was conveying him to the Tombs from the Court of Sessions, where he had been convicted of grand larceny. He was re-arrested and locked up.

Amusing Run on the Mechanics' Bank.

Quite a crowd of persons were observed in and about the Mechanics' Bank on Wednesday, struggling to reach the Cashier's desk. The unusual circumstance gave rise to much speculation, and many rumors in reference thereto were quickly afloat. The matter, however, was soon explained. It seems that in consequence of some difficulty the Comptroller refused to give the street cleaning contractors their demands against the City, but determined to pay their employes, individually, himself. This he did by furnishing them each with a check on the Mechanics' Bank for the amount due. Many of the checks so given were for sums not exceeding $11, but the poor laborers, anxious to *obtain the earnings for which they had waited so* long, hastened in a body to the bank to have their checks cashed.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—Friday, Oct. 13.

United States District Court.—Nos. 19, 20, 29, 30, 33 to 38.

Supreme Court—*Special Term.*—Nos. 20, 3, 6, 10, 16. And Part II. Nos. 27, 39, 61, 62, 63, 64, 2, 26, 35, 54, 60, 66, 84, 5, 7, 25, 30, 56, 70, 109, 115. *Circuit*—Nos. 1577, 1084, 2102, 2177, 2213, 1256, 1918, 2028, 1028, 2089, 2077, 2138, 2227, 2076, 2137, 2230, 780, 2411, 686, 602, 778, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 790, 791, 792.

Common Pleas.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1331, 1370, 1380, 1381, 1383 to 1392, 1394. *Part II.*—Nos. 1350 to 1363, 1153, 1100.

Superior Court.—Nos. 334, 351, 356, 363, 364, 365, 367, 373, 383, 385, 386, 389, 392, 393, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 401, 404, 405, 247, 172, 279, 368, 133, 218, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 412, 414, 415, 416, 417, 419, 421, 420, 97.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Oct. 12.
Before the Surrogate.

ACT OF 1848—RIGHTS OF MARRIED WOMEN.

In the matter of the estate of Catharine Callahan, deceased.—The intestate was a married woman, and during coverture had taken as a *feme sole* an assignment of certain leasehold premises, and executed a mortgage on the premises to secure the payment of one thousand dollars. *After her decease her husband died also,* and his administrators contest the validity of the mortgage. The parties were married before the passage of the act of 1848 for the more effectual protection of the property of married women, but the property was acquired after.

The Surrogate, after quoting and commenting upon the following cases—Snyder *vs.* Snyder, 3 Barb. R.; Holmes *vs.* Holmes, 4 ibid, 295; White *vs.* White, 5 ibid, 474; Head *vs.* Can, 9 ibid, 366; Perkins *vs.* Cottrell, 15 ibid, 447—proceeded as follows:

Though marriage is a civil contract, it differs from other contracts in being also a civil institution. It lies at the very basis of society, and the State is interested in its regulation. In respect to rights, duties and obligations, the will of the parties is not supreme, but is subject to those rules of social and moral order which the law has seen fit to impose. Thus it still continues to subsist though one of the parties has become incapable of performing his part of the compact. It cannot be dissolved by mutual consent. In cases of other contracts these rules would be esteemed grossly unjust; in respect to marriage, they are recommended by the highest considerations of morals and humanity.

It is evident also that the relations and conduct of husband and wife are of such concern to the State that the law of the place where they reside cannot be made entirely subservient to the law of the place where the contract was made. If marriage be such a contract as to embody in it all the laws respecting husband and wife existing at the time of its creation—so that those laws are part of the contract just as much as if they were expressed in a written agreement—then it is obvious that parties domiciled and married abroad may import into any country to which they may have changed their domicil, laws utterly repugnant to its social policy and institutions. This is aptly illustrated by the question of Lord Robertson, "If a man in Scotland were to confine his wife in an iron cage, or to beat her with a rod of the thickness of the Judge's finger, would it be a justification in any Court to allege that there were powers which the law of England conferred on a husband, and that he was entitled to due exercise of them, because his marriage had been celebrated in that country?" Again, nothing relates more closely to the obligation of a contract than the mode and grounds of its dissolution. But if the *lex loci contractus* governs, our Courts would have to divorce parties married in France for reasons allowed there—or refuse to divorce those married in England, because the contract there is indissoluble. And as to capacity, would a wife residing in this State with her husband be disabled from making a will because she was married in England, where the will of a *femme covert* is invalid. As to distribution, are parties domiciled here to take according to the law of the place where marriage was celebrated? And to approach *nearer* the direct question of property, is the *lex loci contractus* in the case of a foreign marriage to govern in this State after the husband and wife have removed here, as to property subsequently acquired? These various questions have been elaborately discussed, especially by the Continental Jurists, and with regard to most if not all of them, the weight of everything is in favor of the supremacy of the *lex loci domicilii* over the *lex loci contractus,* and on the obvious ground that there are many incidents of marriage not the subject of express contract, but flowing from municipal regulation, and dependent, therefore, except as to vested rights in property, upon municipal regulation for their continuance. So that, as parties married in a foreign country cannot, on becoming domiciled here, be permitted under the plea of an implied contract to import laws repugnant to our social regulations, neither can husband and wife married here be permitted under a similar plea to continue the law existing at the time of marriage, as peculiar to their own case, after it has been supplanted by a different system. Vested rights in the property of the wife, already acquired under the law regulating the marriage contract, cannot of course be disturbed by an alteration of that law, but it is quite a different thing to modify the law as to the incidents of marriage in respect to property to be acquired after the change of the law. In one case the new law would strip the parties of present ownership; in the other case it would only alter the regulations attending the relation of husband and wife. In one case it would act on present property as well as the incidents of the marriage contract; in the other it would act on the incidents only, and would not divert any interest in property, because there is no property to divert at the time. The law of distribution in case of intestacy illustrates this distinction. That law is quite of as much importance as the rules regulating the relative right of husband and wife in their life-time. And yet the distribution is governed by the law of the domicil at the time of death, and not by the law of the place where the contract of marriage was celebrated. The contrary doctrine has been urged on the ground of a tacit agreement at the time of the marriage. But what is that tacit agreement? Is it that the laws then existing shall be of universal and continuing obligation, or is it not more reasonable to say, if there be a tacit understanding as to the incidents of marriage, that they agree to conform to the law as it may be from time to time. The power of the Legislature to regulate the rights and duties of husband and wife is, generally speaking, undoubted, and that power itself may come within the province of the tacit agreement. I am inclined therefore to the opinion that marriage is not in all respects and as to all incidents and regulations existing by law at the time of celebration, such a contract in the strict sense of the term as to embrace and continue for a law between the parties, all these incidents and regulations, notwithstanding subsequent legislative modification, and that it is competent for the Legislature to alter the rule in respect to the rights of husband and wife in property subsequently to be acquired, without impairing the obligation of contracts, within the meaning of the Constitution.

I conclude, therefore, that the mortgage is a valid charge on the estate, and must be paid.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Oct. 11.
Before Judge Ingersoll.

Charles Weisner was put upon trial this morning charged with counterfeiting.

A witness was put on the stand who said that she was the wife of Watson, who with others were convicted of counterfeiting, last Summer; testified that she had seen the prisoner with Watson and the others engaged in counterfeiting in their house in Thirty-fifth-street, in this City; that she had seen him have counterfeit coin in his possession, which he said he had made, and said he had sold more.

For the defence, evidence was given that the former witness had stated that if she could get Weisner convicted, it would go to help her husband out of the State Prison.

This evidence was however contradicted.

The Jury brought in a verdict of guilty.

Before Judge Betts.
Thursday, Oct. 12, 1854.

His Honor announced this morning that Judge Nelson had sent down word that he should be detained, and should not be able to be here at the opening of the term of the Circuit Court on Monday next; that, therefore, one of the District Judges would hold the Circuit until Judge Nelson should come, and there would, therefore, be but one branch of the District Court next week.

Argument was then heard in the case of *Russell Sturges vs. The Ship Nate.* This case, which is for salvage, was decided some time ago; the Court holding that the libelant by virtue of his agreement with several Insurance Companies, was only entitled to towage compensation as against the portion of the ship and cargo insured by them, and the parties having agreed upon the valuation of the ship and cargo, and the respective valuations of the portions insured and uninsured, the question comes up as to the amount of salvage to be decreed by the Court as against the portion uninsured. For libelant, Mr. A. F. Smith; for claimants, Mr. G. F. Betts.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Oct. 12.
Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

CONSTRUCTION OF WILL.

Van Zandt against Van Zandt.—Clerke, J.—It was clearly the design of the testator, after the decease of his wife to have this fund of $15,000 appropriated to the use of his grandchildren, and although he directs that it shall not be distributed among them, until, together with interest, it shall amount to the sum of $25,000, it does not follow, because the accumulation is unlawful, that the original fund should not be distributed as he directs it should be, when $10,000 should be added to it by the accumulation. We must carry his intention into effect as nearly as we can, in conformity with the law.

The $15,000 is separated by his express direction from the bulk of his estate, and becomes a specific legacy, payable when this increase should happen. This increase, however, the law renders impossible—thus defeating a part of his intention. Shall the whole intention be likewise defeated? This would be at variance with the principles which have always in such cases guided Courts of Equity. The doctrine of Cypres is a beneficent and, therefore, a favorite doctrine, and will always be adopted, when a decree can be made in a manner consonant to the general intention of a testator or donor.

Let, therefore, the $15,000 be distributed in the same manner as the testator directs, had the $10,000 been added to it. More specific directions are reserved until the settlement of the order, which must be on notice.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term.

No cases of any general interest were tried on Wednesday in the Superior Court. In the case of Fales *vs.* Orser, noticed in yesterday's Times, a verdict was rendered for the defendant.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.
Before Judge Woodruff.

THE EQUITY OF RAILROAD CONTRACTS.

James B. Green vs. The Second-avenue Railroad Company.—This was an action to recover for a breach of contract in relation to the construction of the foundation and works for the Second-avenue Railroad from Chatham-square through to the upper terminus. The plaintiff alleged that in February 1853 he made a proposal to the defendants to construct the work at $1 per square yard, between grand and Walker-street, amounting to some 1,633 square yards. Before this work was completed another contract was entered into by the parties for the plaintiff to do the whole work on the entire route, amounting to 26,000 square yards, at 80-100ths per yard. On this contract the plaintiff went on and performed the work on the road up to Twenty-fifth-street, when he was stopped by the agents of the Company. The plaintiff alleged that inasmuch as the *lower part of the Road* was the more expensive and laborious, his loss by the act of the defendants amounted to $5,000, which sum he claimed to recover. The defence set up that the plaintiff had been paid for all the work he had completed, and that he had given receipts for the amount so paid, and that there was no contract existing for him to perform the whole of the work required by the defendants. The plaintiff proved that the estimates and specifications were for the entire route, to the upper terminus, and that his proposals were made on entry, were accepted by the Board of Directors; and that on the faith of the contract the plaintiff entered upon the performance of the work up to Twenty-eighth-street. Also, that the work was received and approved by the Company. On the part of the defence it appeared by the evidence of certain books of the Company that the plaintiff had rendered bills and receipts, but that the latter on examination proved not to be in full, but only for the work done. It was, however, contended that no contract had been entered into, as the resolution to give the contract to the plaintiff was not passed by the Board nor entered on the books, but the latter was not produced to prove this fact.

The Court charged that the Jury must look at the receipts to judge whether the two down town blocks were merged in the larger contracts; if so, the plaintiff's receipts were in full, and he could not recover the difference. Secondly, but for the work not performed the plaintiff was entitled to recover if the Jury should be of opinion the contract had been fully proven. In that case the plaintiff would be entitled to recover the difference between the contract price per square yard, and the sum it would have cost the plaintiff to lay down *the concrete under the following rule: Take the market* value of the materials necessary for the work at the time the plaintiff was stopped, and add the value of the labor on procuring the materials for the road, and further add the time and labor necessary to do the work therewith, allowing also something for delays and contingencies, breakages, &c. The Jury must act on this as men of business, and use their good sense in coming to an equitable decision. The Jury after a short consultation found a verdict for the plaintiff; damages $3,600. For the plaintiff, James B. Silkman and H. B. Cowles and Jones. For defendant, Scholl, Slosson and Hutchins.

LONG ISLAND.

A New Proposition for Supplying Brooklyn with Water.

Messrs. Joseph Battin, Silas Ford and Henry Ruggles, propose to supply Brooklyn with water in the following manner: To cut an open canal from Baisley pond to a pump well (near the city) of a capacity sufficient to pass fifty million gallons of water daily, with a pump, well and reservoir complete; and to erect a steam engine that can lift five million gallons of water in twelve hours: with eighty miles of mains for distribution, and an additional high pressure engine of sufficient power to do the work of the main engine in case of accidents, and during repairs. All of which can be done for about four millions of dollars.

The objects which they propose to attain are:

1. To collect all of the water that drains from the hills, through the soil or by rivers, into a deep trench upon a level with the tide.

2. To create a fall in the canal by pumping out the water from the well to a point below the bottom of the canal, which will cause the water to flow into the well as long as the pumps are in motion.

3. To enable the engineer to expand the canal into a broad and shallow current of water, sufficient to pass all of the water that will be required, at a small depth; thereby allowing it to be extended a long way down the Island, at a slight elevation above the tide, and at a small expense.

4. To dispense with steam stations for lifting water from a lower to a higher level, that it may have sufficient fall to force it forward to the pumps.

5. To dig a small trench between the main canal and the shore, and fill it with water, that it may leak through its bottom and sides, and spread over the plain, and thus saturate the space between the canal and the bay with fresh water, to prevent salt water from draining into the canal.

6. To double the supply of water from the same length of canal, at half the expense that it would cost to build a canal of like capacity lined with brick and mortar.

In conclusion of a long report on the subject, they say:

We propose to do this work through the agency of a private corporation, and for that purpose we propose to petition the Legislature of this State at its next session, for a charter giving the necessary powers, with a capital of $4,000,000, of which the association connected with us will take $3,000,000, upon the following conditions:

1. The City of Brooklyn shall subscribe for and take $1,000,000 of the stock, when the associates shall have procured a charter from the State, and subscribed for $3,000,000 of the stock, and paid in an installment of five per cent. on their subscription in cash, amounting to $150,000.

2. The charter shall be so drawn as to permit the Common Council of Brooklyn to appoint one-fourth of the Directors of the Company, to represent the Stock subscribed for by the city; and the remaining three-fourths of the Directors shall be chosen by the individuals who subscribed for the remainder of the stock, and their assigns.

3. The Association shall, within sixty days after the granting of the charter by the Legislature, procure an offer from responsible parties to contract to do the work above specified, for a sum not exceeding four millions two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; or in default thereof the city shall be released from this engagement.

4. The citizens shall not be charged a higher rate for the use of water in private houses, than was charged by the City of New-York for the same description of houses in 1849.

5. The city shall connect one fire plug with the pipes of the Company, at every place where one street crosses another, wherever the pipes of the Company are laid; and at such other places as it may think proper to do; and it may take and use for the extinguishment of fires as much water as will be necessary for that purpose. For which the city shall pay $35 per annum for each fire plug connected with the pipes of the Company, payable quarterly.

6. The Company shall have the privilege and right to dig into all and every of the streets, avenues, and public squares of the city of Brooklyn, for the purpose of laying therein such pipes and service pipes as it may deem necessary for the conveyance and distribution of its water; and all such streets so opened shall be repaved within a reasonable time, and put in as good order as they were in before they were opened, at the expense of the Company.

7. No taxes shall be assessed upon the capital or funds of the Company until it shall have earned 7 per cent. per annum, from its commencement.

This proposition is now under consideration by the Brooklyn Common Council.

Suffolk County Ratification Meeting.

A large County Temperance meeting was held yesterday at Islip, L. I. All parts of the County were well represented; and, after a full discussion of the whole matter, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the nomination by the Auburn Convention of Hon. Myron H. Clark for Governor, and Hon. Henry J. Raymond for Lieutenant Governor, meets the entire approbation of the Convention, and shall receive the support of all the friends of Temperance and a Prohibitory Law in old Suffolk.

The meeting was then addressed by Mr. Sherry, the President, Mr. John Marsh, of New-York, Mr. Wilcox, of Orient, and other gentlemen.

Brooklyn Court Calendar.

Supreme Court.—*This Day.*—Nos. 38½, 40, 41, 42, 45, 47, 48, 54, 56, 57.

NEW-JERSEY.

Communipaw Church Dedication.

The Methodist Church just completed at Communipaw, will be dedicated on Sunday next. The services will commence at 10½ o'clock A. M. The edifice will be dedicated by Rev. J. B. Wakely, who will preach a discourse at that hour. In the afternoon at 3 o'clock, Rev. M. E. Ellison will preach, and in the evening at 7 o'clock, Rev. J. Cobert will officiate. This is the first church ever erected in classic, ancient Communipaw, which was settled for a long while before the City of New-York.

☞ The "Continental Guard," the "Montgomery Guard," the "Meagher Grenadiers," and the "Ellis Guard," of Jersey City, went to Newark yesterday to join in the Division parade.

☞ A religious revival is progressing in the York-street M. E. Church, Jersey City.

The Turf.

A trotting match came off on Wednesday on the Union Course, L. I., between *Don* and *Whalebone* for $2,000—two mile heats to wagons. It was handily won by *Don,* who was the favorite previous to the start at 2 to 1.

The following is a summary:

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Oct. 11, 1854.
Match $2,000—Two miles and repeat to wagons.

M. Woodruff names b. g. Don	1	1
G. Spicer names s. g. Whalebone	2	2

Time—5:20½—5:20½.

Maryland Thanksgiving Appointed.—His Excellency T. Watkins Ligon, Governor of Maryland, has appointed Thursday, November 23, as "a day of Thanksgiving to Almighty God to be kept and observed by the people of Maryland."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Cases Decided in the Court of Appeals, September Term, 1854.

In the following cases judgment was affirmed with costs:

Craig and others, appellant, agt. Wells, respondent.

Stevens, respondent, agt. Gilbert, appellant.

Bentley, by his next friend, &c., respondents agt. Hanna, appellant.

Van Alstine and others, respondents, agt. Erwin, Sheriff, &c., appellants.

Weller and another, plaintiffs in error, agt. The People, defendants in error.

Curtis, respondent, agt. Ives and another, appellants.

Seaman, appellants, agt. Duryea and others, respondents.

Rexford and others appellants, agt. Knight, respondent.

Kellogg and another, respondents, agt. Slawson and others, appellants.

Palmer, respondent, agt. Sackrider and another, appellants.

Agrasit, respondent, agt. Ennet, appellant.

Thatcher, appellant, agt. Morris and another, respondents.

Vasser, and others, respondents, agt. Camp and another, appellants.

Brunskill, appellant, agt. Jarvis and another, respondents.

Kingsley, appellant, agt. Casener, respondent.

Mulvehal, respondent, agt. Millward, appellant.

Smith, respondent, agt. Young, appellant.

Caldwell, respondent, agt. Murphy, survivor, &c., appellant.

Lorrillard, appellant, agt. Town of Monroe, respondent.

Purdy, executor, &c., respondent, agt. Phillips, and others, appellants.

Barber, appellant, agt. Cary, respondent.

Morgan, respondent, agt. Bank of State of New-York, appellant.

Mabee, respondent, agt. Dudley, appellant.

Jones, respondent, agt. Olmsted, appellant.

Stebbins and wife, respondents, agt. Dickinson, appellant. Judgment affirmed without costs in this Court to either party.

Following cases judgment reversed—new trial granted, costs to abide the event:

Moore, appellant, agt. Gould and another, respondents.

Marshall, respondent, agt. Vultee, appellant.

Kelly, respondent, agt. The Mayor, &c., of New-York, appellants.

Benedict and others, respondents, agt. Stanton, appellant.

Lyon, respondent, agt. Power, appellant.

Palmer, Supervisor, &c., agt. The Fort Plain and Cooperstown Plank Road Company, appellants.

Catlin, respondent, agt. Gunter, appellant.

Cornwall and another, respondents, agt. Haight, appellants.

Judson, respondent, agt. Gray, appellant.

Bush, respondent, agt. Prosser, appellant.

Dunckel, appellant, agt. Wiles, respondent.

Rathbone, appellant, agt. Stocking et al., respondents.—Ordered that the judgment appealed from in this cause be reversed, and that the proceedings be remitted to the Supreme Court, with directions to give effect to the judgment upon the bond and warrant of attorney mentioned in the pleadings, as a security prior and superior to the assignments from David Hunt to the defendants, Crafts & Livingston.

Atkinson, administrator, &c., respondent, agt. President, &c., of the Bank of Monroe.—Decree reversed, and proceedings remitted to Supreme Court, with special directions.

Paff, appellant, agt. Kinney, respondent.—Judgment of Superior Court at General Term reversed, with costs and judgment of the Supreme Court at Special Term affirmed, with leave to defendant to withdraw his demurrer and answer complaint, on payment of costs.

Lester, appellant, agt. Jewett, respondent.—Judgment of Supreme Court reversed without costs in this Court to either party as against the other; and judgment ordered on the third count in favor of the plaintiff, with leave to defendant to plead to the same on payment of costs in the Court below, and judgment for the defendant on the other counts, with leave to the plaintiff to answer the same on payment of costs in Court below.

Albany Northern Railroad Company, respondent, agt. Bayard Clarke and others, appellants.—Appeal dismissed with costs.

Zabriskie, respondent, agt. Smith, appellant.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied without costs.

Belknap, appellant, agt. Walters, respondent.—Motion denied without costs.

Stewart, appellant, agt. Anderson and others, respondents.—Appeal dismissed without costs.

Corning, respondent, agt. Day and others, executors, &c., appellants.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied with $10 costs.

Lockwood, appellant, agt. Dykers, respondent.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs of motion.

Henry, appellant, agt. Lowell, respondent.—Appeal dismissed.

Matthews, appellant, agt. Matthews, respondent.—Motion granted unless appellant files a new undertaking in due form, and pay $10 costs within ten days after service of notice of this order when entered.

Military Intelligence—Regulations for the Army.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
General Orders, No. 17. Washington, Oct. 4, 1854.

The following regulations have been established to carry out the provisions of the 5th section of the act of August 4, 1854, relative to the promotion of non-commissioned officers:

1. An Army Board, composed of four officers of rank, will be convened, annually, on the first Monday in September, in the city of Washington, for the examination of such non-commissioned officers as may be ordered to appear before them by the War Department.

2. To aid the Department in the selection of proper candidates for promotion, company commanders will report to their Colonels all such non-commissioned officers as, in their opinion, by education, conduct and services, seem to merit advancement. In these reports must be set forth a description of the candidate, his length of service as non-commissioned officer and as private soldier, his character as to fidelity and sobriety, his physical qualifications and mental abilities, the extent to which his talents have been cultivated, and his fitness generally to discharge the duties of a commissioned officer. If recommended on account of meritorious services, the particular services rendered must be stated in detail. On receiving the reports of company commanders, the Colonel will assemble a Board, to consist of four officers of his regiment, of as high rank as the convenience of the service will admit, to make a preliminary examination into the claims and qualifications of those non-commissioned officers who may appear to him deserving promotion. Where the Colonel has not authority to convene such Board, the regimental officers necessary to form it will, on application to the proper Department commander, be placed subject to his orders. The Board, constituted as above, will submit a full statement of the case of each candidate examined; and on these statements the Colonel will endorse his remarks and forward them, through the Head Quarters of the Army, to the Adjutant-General, to be laid before the Secretary of War.

3. The foregoing reports must be transmitted in time to reach Washington by the 1st day of May in each year, and such non-commissioned officers as the Secretary of War may consider suitable candidates for promotion will receive orders from the Adjutant General's Office to present themselves for examination by the Board to be convened on the first Monday in September following. As a general rule one-fourth of the vacancies occurring annually in the Army will be filled from the non-commissioned grades. The persons thus appointed shall, as far as practicable, be attached to the regiments in which their meritorious services had been rendered, and will thereafter succeed to vacancies in their particular arm of service according to seniority.

4. No candidate will be examined who is married; who is under twenty or over twenty-eight years of age; who, in the judgment of the Board, has not the physical ability to endure the exposures of service; who has any deformity of body, or whose moral habits are bad.

5. The Board being satisfied of these preliminary points, will proceed to examine each candidate separately:

First. In his knowledge of English Grammar, and ability to read and write with facility and correctness.

Second. In his knowledge of Arithmetic, and his ability in the application of its rules to all practical questions, and in his knowledge of plain and solid Geometry.

Third. In his knowledge of Geography, particularly in reference to the northern continent of America, and in his ability to solve the usual problems on the terrestrial globe. Also his knowledge of what is usually denominated popular Astronomy.

Fourth. In his knowledge of History, particularly in reference to his own country.

Fifth. In his knowledge of the Constitution of the United States, and of the organization of the Government under it, and of the general principles which regulate international intercourse.

6. After having completed the examination of all candidates who have presented themselves, the Board will then submit their names to the War Department in order of relative merit. In determining this order, the Board will consider eight as the maximum of the first, fourth, and fifth heads, and ten as the maximum of the second and third heads; and no candidate will be passed by the Board who shall not have received at least half of the number of maximum marks on each head and subject of examination. And any candidate having passed, who is also a graduate from any college, shall be allowed five additional marks in his favor, which shall be taken into account of his general merit.

7. In order to give effect, as early as practicable, to the intention of the law, the first general examination of non-commissioned officers, except such as are serving in the Department of New-Mexico, will take place at Washington on the second Monday of January next. Those serving in New-Mexico will be examined on first Monday of June following. Colonels will accordingly take immediate measures for forwarding, in due season, the reports necessary to aid in the selection of proper candidates to be brought before these first two Boards of Examination. By order of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER, Adjutant-General.

Missionary Murdered by Indians.—We find the following sad story in the St. Paul Minnesotian: "A lady from the neighborhood of Fort Ripley, now in St. Paul, brings information that the wife of Rev. Mr. Spencer, missionary at Red Lake, was murdered a short time since by a war party of Sioux Indians. Mrs. Spencer was sitting in her apartment after dark, when she was fired upon and killed instantly. She was an estimable lady, who had resided several years with her husband as a missionary among the Chippewas. Red Lake is entirely within the Chippewa country, and the murderers were no doubt a war party of Sioux, who were out in quest of Chippewa scalps."

The following persons have been appointed as Professors of Asbury University, Ind.: Rev. D. Curry, D. D., President; Rev. B. H. Nadal, Rev. E. R. E. Bragdon, Rev. S. E. Ferris, Hon. A. C. Downey.

The first annual report of the Executive Committee of the Central University of Iowa has just been issued. This institution is located in Marion County, in the village of Pella, and is under the control of the Baptist denomination.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 13, 1854.

The Times for the Mails.

The DAILY TIMES, (Morning and Evening) is issued every day except Sundays, and sent to subscribers by mail in any part of the country at SIX DOLLARS per annum.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published on Tuesday and Friday of each week, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, and is sent to subscribers at THREE Dollars per annum.

The WEEKLY TIMES contains a selection from the reading matter of the Daily, and is sent to mail subscribers at TWO Dollars per annum. Ten copies will be sent for Fifteen Dollars.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains all the details of the Loss of the Arctic, which have appeared in the DAILY TIMES. Price 3 cents.

The Loss of the Arctic.

We have further intelligence of interest from the scene of the *Arctic's* disaster. The vessel which ran into her proves to have been the *Vesta*, a French screw steamer, and instead of going down bows foremost, as was at first reported, she reached St. Johns in safety on the 30th, three days after the collision, having on board *thirty-one* of the *Arctic's* crew, which she picked up at the time of the catastrophe. So far as we are yet informed she had not a single one of her passengers. She was undoubtedly in the immediate vicinity of the *Arctic* during the whole time, but the dense fog prevented her seeing her, and of course she could render no aid. A rumor reached the City by telegraph yesterday, that a ship had brought *forty* survivers into Fall River, but the hope it aroused was speedily extinguished by the contradiction and explanation of the rumor. Three of the *Arctic's* boats remain to be heard from. It is known that one of them took no one from the ship but Mr. Gourlie, the first officer, the boatswain and three sailors; so that all remaining hope of safety to passengers rests upon the other two; Mr. Burns informed us last night that he saw *one of* these *filled with ladies* as she pushed off.

We have intelligence of the safety of about *one hundred* of the officers, seamen, firemen and waiters employed on board. They saved their own lives by a dastardly desertion of their duty and by appropriating to their own use the means of safety, which, if properly employed, would have sufficed for all. One in view of their conduct, can scarcely help deploring their escape almost as much as the loss of the dead. And yet it is hardly fair to hold to so stern a responsibility the mass of those whose main duty it was to obey orders, and who, in the absence of authority, were far less likely than other men to obey any impulse but the instinct of self-preservation. The more the details of this dreadful catastrophe are studied, the clearer is the fact, that no authority whatever controlled the crew, that all attempt at discipline and organized action was abandoned, even if it was ever made, and that to this fact the loss of life is mainly to be ascribed.

There were six life-boats on board the *Arctic*—of which, two would carry *fifty*, and four *thirty*, each. If they had all been properly filled and lowered, they would have saved *two hundred and twenty* persons—all the ladies, and a large number of the other passengers. With thorough organization, discipline and an orderly and efficient action, they could all have been thus launched in less than two hours, and rafts could have been made for the rest on board. This was precisely what Capt. Luce attempted to do. As soon as the danger was discovered he gave orders to hoist all the boats and keep them clear,—and then began to fill one of them with ladies and other passengers. But with the single exception of Mr. Dorian, the third officer, no one seconded his orders;—the boat he had filled tipped over, and was seized by the crew who cut her adrift;—every officer but himself and Mr. Dorian quit the ship,—and, stunned by the desertion, Capt. Luce seems to have relinquished all hope of making an orderly and effective embarkation. It is not easy to see that, with such a crew as he had, he could have done more than he did. He evidently lacked neither coolness nor courage. No thought of quitting his post for an instant crossed his intrepid soul. The ship's fate, he said, should be his. The steps he took from the first seem to have been eminently judicious. What he lacked was authority,—*power to compel the obedience of his crew.* His subordinate officers should have stood by him in this, and *forced* the crew to obey his and their commands. But with the exception of Mr. Dorian, not a single officer seems to have seconded his exertions.

It is, of course, the part of wisdom to draw from this disaster lessons for guidance in the future. And the great point which, in our judgment, this catastrophe establishes, is the necessity of *better crews and more rigid discipline on board our ocean steamers.* The dangers of the ocean are always sudden, and always require instant action. The highest qualities of character are required in a commander, and coolness, energy and strict obedience are just as essential on the part of the crew. Nothing can insure these but a discipline as stern and relentless as that of the Navy or the battle-field. Every man on board should learn to, in such emergencies, to dread *disobedience*, even more than shipwreck; for nothing but authority under such circumstances can enforce order.

We believe that all, or nearly all, the ocean steamers, both American and English, are defective in this most essential particular. There never yet was a disaster at sea in which the peril and loss were not diminished by the orderly discipline brought to bear upon them; and many remarkable instances are on record in which the most imminent dangers have been averted by complete obedience to cool and energetic commands. It is to be hoped that this matter may hereafter receive the attention which it deserves.

☞ The election returns from Pennsylvania, received since our last paper went to press, largely increase the majority of Mr. Pollock for Governor, and the prospect is that the official vote in his favor will be nearer TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND than TEN THOUSAND in the State. The old district of Mr. Wilmot, in the North, completely reverses the Democratic majorities of 1851 in every county; Bradford gives Pollock 1,000 majority, Tioga 800, and Susquehanna 700. In Cumberland County, near the centre of the State, usually close in the division of parties, his majority, with the aid, it is supposed, of the Know-Nothings, is 1,000. The Administration will have only three Congressmen out of the delegation of twenty-five.

Deaths from Ignorance.

A number of deaths take place, every year, of which "Crowner's quest law" has no cognizance and takes no notice. They are the deaths, by peradventure, caused by mistakes in the administration of medicine. People go to a druggist's, ask for one medicine, and then receive another. The substituted drug is taken, death sometimes ensues, and is often attributed to any but the right cause. It is desirable that such accidents shall be prevented, and the prevention is not so difficult as might appear on a casual view of the question.

Only two things are requisite. First, that drugs be sold by none but registered licensed persons, (whether druggists or apothecaries,) and, secondly, that all such persons shall be duly qualified. The qualification—whether for the principal or his assistants and apprentices—should imperatively be the result of an examination as to the nature, quality, uses, doses, and genuiness of drugs and medicines, whether simple or compounded.

In this country, (and the practice is the same in Great Britain,) any person may open a drug-store, sell medicines, and even make up a prescription. Of course, if there be any death from the substitution of drugs, or from an overquantity of the dose, or from any error in compounding the medicine, the law has a hold upon the person or persons through or by whom the fatal mistake may have been made. It has happened, however, here and elsewhere, that comparatively few cases are on record in which the culpable negligence or ignorance of drug dispensers has been punished. Yet a death so caused is Manslaughter as much as if it had been inflicted by sword or pistol. At the most, (with few exceptions,) a passing condemnation, tacked as a caudal appendage to a Coroner's verdict, is all the notice taken of the matter. In England it is singular enough that there is no law whereby a non-qualified person shall be liable to punishment if he assume without due knowledge the business of compounding and selling medicines. In the great cities and large towns, the druggist's is a separate and distinct business, over which, at times, a legally qualified person is placed as head. In the smaller towns, the villages, and the hamlets, medicines and groceries are often sold over the same counter, and the shop-boy, with a courage worthy of a better cause, will turn from making up a pound of sugar to compounding a prescription, boldly guessing at the main ingredients.

The culpability is greater across the water than with us, for ever since 1815, there has been an Apothecaries' Act in England, under which a non-qualified person may be prosecuted and fined for dispensing medicines without a license from the Apothecaries' Company. This is a chartered Institution, with large funds, which itself furnishes the profession with medicines, the genuineness of which is guaranteed. But, seized with the ambition of rivaling the College of Physicians, the Apothecaries' Company of London have long since departed from their legitimate duty, and extending their *examinations* to the *practice* of physic, have in a manner neglected the main point of ascertaining the candidate's knowledge of drugs, their origin, uses, qualities, and operation. The effect is, a licentiate Apothecary in England forthwith becomes a general practitioner,—a physician, in fact, in all but name,—leaving the dispensing of medicines and the compounding of prescriptions to the mere druggist who may be (but generally is not) a qualified Apothecary.

In Ireland, on the other hand, by some happy accident of legislation, all that can practically prevent poisoning by peradventure, has long since been done. As far back as 1796, a law was passed by the Irish Parliament (peace to its *manes!*) which contained the following simple provisos: that none but a licentiate apothecary should compound a prescription; that every person before being apprenticed should pass an examination in Latin, the language in which physicians' prescriptions are written; and that at the end of his term he must pass a strict examination as to his knowledge of drugs and medicines, simple and compounded, and also of the leading elements of chemistry and botany. Out of all this some of the best apothecaries in the world are made—men who do not practice, but dispense medicine. There are very few *druggists* in Ireland—scarcely any except in the wholesale line—and it is doubtful whether, within the last fifty years, there have been half a dozen deaths in Ireland arising out of the mal-administration of medicine there.

It is *this* "consummation devoutly to be wished," that we desire to see established among ourselves, and like means will produce like effects.

The Story about Governor Seymour's Present of Brandy.

We have already mentioned that Gov. Seymour *denies* the statement originally made public in our columns, that he had sent a present of brandy to the agent and clerk of the Sing Sing Prison. Of course we give the most entire credit to this denial. The following note from our Sing Sing Correspondent will show where the responsibility for having made the statement rests:

SING SING, Tuesday, Oct. 10, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I notice in your paper a paragraph in answer to some remarks of the Albany *Atlas*, which charges me with having asserted that Governor Seymour had made a present of brandy to the officers of the Sing Sing Prison. Of course, from your allusion, I cannot gather exactly what is the full extent of the charge made against me, but presuming that its substance is as stated, I desire to give it an unqualified contradiction.

I did state that *it was in evidence before the State Prisons Investigating Committee* that the Agent and Clerk of the Sing Sing Prison had made boast that Governor Seymour had forwarded to them a demijohn of brandy, which they were requested to receive as a testimonial of the esteem in which his Excellency held those gentlemen. Their statements were clear and explicit—and it was *their* statements that I gave, not my own. When all parties are known, it would be unnecessary for me to say that between the statements made by the Agent and Clerk and your correspondent, there is a wide difference,—but if the Governor is yet in doubt, he can refer to the testimony now in his hands, which will show him that your correspondent kept entirely within the record, when he made the first publication of the matter. If the Governor will look at that document and act up to the indignant spirit manifested by his organ, he will probably be able to prevent the further use of his name, in that way, by the parties who have heretofore so freely handled it.

I supposed that heretofore I had made ample reference to this subject—at least sufficient to satisfy his Excellency—but if parties are still unsatisfied, they may push the matter further without my objecting. The pendulum is hanging to the peg—they may take a push at it if they like—but if they meet the bear's fate, they must recollect that they provoke it.

With all due respect to the Governor, I am, yours,

PAUL PRY.

Slashing Style of Writing.

Among the faults of the day, there is not one deserving of more decided censure than the habit of "*slashing writing.*" That it is growing upon our people, and especially the newspaper press, cannot be doubted. Arguments cannot now be trusted to their truth, nor rhetoric to its refined taste. They must be put in a slashing manner. Facts fare no better. Indeed, the whole armory of the mind is a secondary consideration. Men of this school value their power according to the malignity they can infuse into its efforts, nor would any victory give them the least pleasure, unless like the aboriginal savages of this country, they could cut off the limbs of their captives and swing them in front of their dwellings.

The modern Slasher has improved on Junius and Cobbett. Sideway thrusts and eloquent thrusts are not his forte. He is insensible to any taste in the words and figures employed. How he rejoices in skunks, polecats and carrion! The slime of serpents, too, is most delightful to him. For sympathy he reads, crocodile tears; for religion, Judas Iscariot. In his creed, no one can be mistaken; he is a liar outright, a child of the Devil. His language holds about the same relation to free speech that a museum of morbid anatomy does to the beautiful forms of youth and health. He likes things that smell strongly. A bullet is nothing without the odor of brimstone. For great interests and eventful occasions he never keeps himself or his stores of vindictiveness. Any slight affair—small political differences, trouble about money, quarrels at home with his wife—are enough to circulate the black bile all through him. He adopts this method of working off his fury. It is a plausible way. Nobody suspects that under the cover of devotion to public good he is really gratifying private vengeance. The usages of genteel society will not allow him to curse and swear, but he can get at this enjoyment by a shorter cut; he can be righteously indignant; he can fulfill the apostolic injunction, "Be ye angry and sin not."

Slashing is fast becoming one of the curses of the press, the hyena of the age. The progress of civilization has nearly put down dueling, and men are now supposed to live on reasons of courtesy and refined morality. But the slasher, safe from personal accountability, converts his freedom into licentiousness, and as he is happily safe from having his courage tested, he can afford to be braver than the bravest. The very virtue of society, that gives him immunity from a barbarous custom, is a license for daily outrages. Neither private worth nor public merit, neither the purity of home nor the sanctity of the grave, is safe from his unhallowed intrusion. Is it a *theme for slashing?* Can he play the cut and thrust game on a grand scale? This is sufficient; everything else is a trifling consideration.

Literary Project.—We see it announced that Mr. Lossing, the well-known author of the *Pictorial Field-Book of the Revolution*, is soon to commence the publication of a series of illustrated volumes descriptive of the history and biography of the Great West. They will embrace the lives of Boone, Clark, Sevier, Robertson, Kenton, Crawford, Brady, Wetzel, Lewis, Shelby, the Campbells, and other pioneers who explored, conquered and settled the Western valleys. He is to be assisted by Mr. Lyman C. Draper, *Secretary of the Wisconsin Historical Society*, who has, for sixteen years past, devoted almost his entire time to the labor of collecting, by travel and correspondence, every important record and tradition of the stirring events west of the mountains. He has visited many pioneers who were yet living, and their descendants or companions in adventure, and obtained from them personal narratives and manuscript journals, and letters of the greatest value. In the hands of two men so admirably qualified for the undertaking, this literary enterprise cannot fail to be of great value and importance.

Picture of Brooklyn.—A very large and elegant view of Brooklyn, engraved on steel, has just been published by H. Fenn & Co., No. 218 Fulton-street, in this City. It is one of the finest pictures of the kind we have ever seen, and ought to be in the possession especially of every resident of the beautiful city it represents, who can afford it. It is sold at a low price and cannot fail to be popular.

College Honors Again.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

It was stated in some paper a few days since, that the authorities of Union College had resolved to confer no D. D. for the next *three years.* A correspondent in your issue of yesterday who claims "honor for whom honor is due," states that the Illinois College, though it has been in existence *twenty-five years*, has never yet conferred the degree of D. D. Let us add that it is now many years since Yale College has conferred a D. D. But what now is the true ground in this matter? Is there any merit in the course said to have been adopted at Union College, and to have been pursued at other institutions for a long period? I think not. The power to grant degrees is given for use, not abuse. It is not given to lie dormant in the hands of the Trustees. It is a power for the use of which the Trustees are responsible. To refuse to use it is simply to shrink from responsibility. It may be and has been found a very convenient way to get round a difficulty. But would it not be more manly or more honorable for Union, or all other Colleges, not to resolve *to give no D. D. for three years, but to give this honor every year to those who deserve it and to no others?* This would be to meet the demands of the case, and to discharge a duty which Colleges owe to the Theological learning of the country. Justice.

Hartford, Monday, Oct. 9, 1854.

New-York City Literary Union.

The first quarterly session commenced on Tuesday evening with the presidential address, two orations, essay, poem, and recitation. On Wednesday and last evening was debated, before a large audience, "Do the exigences of the times demand the existence and support of an exclusively American party?" Messrs. Smith, Mullikan, Hitchcock, and McKeon, discussed the affirmative, and Richardson, O'Shea, McGee, and others, the negative. The topic being rather exciting, and calling for so much discussion, it was voted both evenings to have the meeting prolonged to 11 o'clock—10 being the usual hour for closing.

At the conclusion of the debate last evening, the Union adjourned.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

Movements of Mr. Soule—His Diplomacy—M. Kossuth.

London, Tuesday, Sept. 26, 1854.

Spain is, like the United States, in an electioneering excitement. You may see the doings in the papers. I will give you some information about a different subject. I have acquainted you with the double scheme of reaction and diplomacy in Spain to *divert* the people's excited disposition from following up the Revolution to its true end. The exiles and America were to be used as bugbears to frighten back peaceable citizens and proud patriots. I gave you the details of the plot and explained its tendency, but did not know it at the time, in all its parts, and so I send you the following additional items.

The exiles were to be the enlisted insurgents of Mr. Soule, so as to *combine* the originally double plot into *one*, directed against *American policy in alliance with foreigners.* The Government could not, however, with all its agents, find more than *two* refugees implicated in the last attempt at insurrection, and these two men have been publicly repudiated by their French fellow-exiles, as persons not belonging to their ranks, one of the two having, besides, already asked for and obtained the Imperial permission to go home. These two so-called exiles are said to have confessed that they received money from the American Minister, in order that they might erect barricades. Now that confession—made or assumed—has been communicated to the *Diario* and other Governmental papers, and formed the bases of those acrimonious articles against Mr. Soule, whose unfortunate departure from Madrid, though preannounced at Court and to the Cabinet, has been drawn into the matter as an ingredient of accusation.

And do you know how matters stand now? The Cabinet of Madrid is *advised* "not *to push* on matters to the confirmation of scandalous proceedings on the part of an Ambassador." You will perceive the inability to make out anything against Mr. Soule. Accordingly, the two exiles, the *only* witnesses for the accusation, are sent to the frontiers, out of the country, while the accusation is not contradicted; consequently is held to be established. People, however, are not yet totally blinded in Madrid, and the cowardly attacks against our Ambassador—attacks mostly made after his departure had been ascertained—roused at last a strong feeling of popular indignation. This, on the one hand, and the rumored return of M. Soule to Spain, have effected a considerable change in the tone of the Governmental papers, and the *Diario* is not ashamed to publish M. Soule's letter *now*, after it had refused its insertion for more than a fortnight. You may judge if there be a cabal. I wish Mr. Soule were to stand only on *that* ground, in face of such facts, so that he might claim unexceptional and due support from the Government, as well as from the people of the United States; but there are, I must say, certain circumstances that do not particularly recommend either the sagacity or principles of Mr. Soule. When Mr. Soule, *Junior, en route* to America, arrived in London, he said, upon being asked after news, quite cheerfully: "Matters are going on most excellently; Cordova has been appointed Minister,"—and the young gentleman was to send this good piece of intelligence to the Government at Washington, directly from Halifax, and with the addition that "General Cordova is the best friend to the American Minister." Mr. Soule, *Junior*, was astonished to see the surprise of persons in London at what he and his diplomatic father considered to be good news; fortunately, the patriotic measures of General Cordova to murder the people, had become known in London before Mr. Soule left, and so the telegraph escaped the fate of announcing who is the best friend of Mr. Soule, Senior.

So much for sagacity. As to principles, people here, as well as in America, will no doubt have wondered at hearing that the Ambassador of the great Republic considers British Constitutional Monarchy as the *ne plus ultra* of free institutions, and recommends it *as such to the most intellectual body of men, the press*, and in the midst of a revolution. Mr. Soule may say that he saw the impossibility of establishing the Republic, and so wished to contribute to further, at least, monarchic freedom. But this is is a bad excuse, because it is no business of a Democratic minister to further aristocratic and oligarchic institutions. He might have safely left that to Lord Howden, who wants no help in carrying out the views of his Cabinet.

I will not speak now of the desertion of his part, nor do I insist—though my source of information is pretty good—on the imputation that his "best friend" Cordova remained hidden for several days at the American Legation in Madrid.

A pamphlet with the title "*Kossuth; six chapters by a Hungarian,*" has been published here. It comes evidently from the Austrian Embassy, and is intended to work against the daily increasing feeling of distrust and repudiation of the alliance with the Hapsburgs, raised and regulated by the eloquent addresses of the late Governor of Hungary. The author of that production without any merit or even cunning, reviles the revolution of 1848-9, and attributes it solely to Kossuth. He distinguishes the *Magyars* from the *Hungarians*—a distinction which cannot even be expressed in the Magyar language—and is anxious to show that the first are mere despots who rebelled against the liberal intentions of the Dynasty. I notice this trash, only because it shows the importance attributed to the impression of Kossuth's speeches on public opinion. The pamphleteer pretends that Kossuth is *dead*, and concludes with the advice, that "such a man" should not be listened to! I have never seen a more decided *non sequitur*. Yours.

Deaths on Shipboard.—The packet ship *Harvest Queen, from Liverpool*, arrived here on the 9th, had 24 deaths during the passage.

The French ship *Pleasure*, from Havre, arrived yesterday, lost 30 from Cholera.

Trial Trip.—The new steamer *Plymouth Rock*, for the Boston and Stonington route, went out on a trial trip yesterday morning with a large party on board.

The Wisconsin University at Madison, Wis., is now in process of erection. It stands on the eminence of 1,000 feet, a mile west of the Capitol, in a park of 35 acres. It has a fund of $400,000.

CITY POLITICS.

Anti-Fusion Hard-Shell Mayoralty Convention.

NOMINATION OF AUGUSTUS SCHELL.

The seceders from the Hard-Shell Mayoralty Convention of last week, who were opposed to a fusion of the two wings of the Democracy, in the nomination of Fernando Wood as Mayor, met last evening at the Stuyvesant Institute. Mr. E. B. Hart took the Chair, and Messrs. Alden and Denzer acted as Secretaries.

About a dozen policemen were at the door to prevent the entrance of any Delegates who had not been furnished with tickets of admission by the President.

The Convention proceeded to vote viva voce.

The first vote was as follows:

James S. Libby	29
Augustus Schell	13
John N. Genin	12
Jonathan Trotter	3
Total	57

The succeeding votes considerably modified these figures. On the fourth, Mr. Schell was declared the candidate by the following vote:

Augustus Schell	37
James S. Libby	21
Total	58

After passing a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the Convention then adjourned.

Meeting of the Seventeenth Ward Whig Charter Convention.

The Convention held its meeting at Kirk's Hotel, last evening. Ex-Alderman Franklin was elected Chairman.

Benjamin F. Pinckney, (present Councilman,) was nominated as a candidate for Alderman.

The following gentlemen were nominated as candidates for Councilmen in their respective Districts:

Forty-sixth District	J. W. T. Van Riper.
Forty-seventh District	Jas. McAlister.
Forty-eighth District	Anthony Lambright.
Forty-ninth District	No choice.
Fiftieth District	Dan'l. T. Macfarlane.

The Convention then adjourned.

Whig Congressional Nominations.

Third District.—The Whig Congressional Convention for the Third Congressional District, (embracing the Ist, IInd, IIId, Vth, and VIIth Wards, convened at Patten's Hotel, Greenwich-street, last evening. Thomas E. Smith, of the Fifth Ward, was chosen Chairman, and Messrs. P. A. Lehman and A. N. Sprague were appointed Secretaries. The Convention, after seven ballotings, did not succeed in making a nomination, and adjourned to meet again on next Tuesday evening. The last ballot stood:

Theodore A. Ward	7
Wm. I. T. Chapman	6
Guy R. Pelton	6
A. R. Crocker	5
Wm. B. Wedgewood	1

Mr. Wedgewood received *one* vote on each ballot.

Fourth Congressional District.—The Delegates to the Fourth District Congressional Nominating Convention, twenty-one in number, assembled last evening at the Broadway House, and after organization, proceeded to ballot for a candidate.

On the first ballot, Sanford L. Macomber, Esq., was declared the nominee of the party.

The vote stood as follows:

Sanford L. Macomber	12
J. W. Bryce	8
J. H. Hobart Hawes	1
Total	21

The Convention then adjourned *sine die.*

Fifth District.—The Nominating Committee of the Fifth Congressional District assembled last evening at the East Broadway House. The Convention was organized by the appointment of Noah T. Sweezey, of the Seventh Ward, Chairman, and John P. Bonnell and Jacob E. Howard, Secretaries. The seats of the Delegates from the Thirteenth Ward and Williamsburg were contested. In the former Ward the Cooper Delegates were received, and from the latter place those headed by the name of Dozey. The Convention then proceeded to ballot for a Representative in Congress.

The following is the result of the balloting:

	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.
George H. Andrews	7	9	8	10
E. S. Childs	7	6	6	5
Thos. R. Whitney	3	3	2	3
Blank and Scattering	2	1	3	1
Total	19	19	19	19

Mr. Andrews having received the requisite number of votes on the fourth ballot, he was declared duly nominated, and a Committee appointed to notify him of the fact.

The delegates who had been rejected by the Convention, met together and perfected an organization by the appointment of George W. Thurber, Chairman, and John W. Jarbor, Secretary, and nominated Thomas R. Whitney, who having been waited upon, accepted the nomination.

Mr. Andrews, the regular nominee, is one of the proprietors and editors of the *Courier and Enquirer*. In point of ability and character it would not have been easy to make a better selection. Mr. A., if elected, will be an efficient, reliable and influential member.

Sixth Congressional District.—The Whig Nominating Convention assembled at Kirk's Hotel, *corner of Bowery and Sixth-street. Owing to* a disagreement among the delegates, the Convention was compelled to adjourn without effecting a nomination.

Seventh Congressional District.—The delegates to the Nominating Convention of this District assembled last evening on Eighth-avenue, corner of Twenty-sixth-street, and proceeded to ballot for a candidate for the coming election.

At the conclusion of the second ballot, Mr. Thomas Childs was declared the nominee.

The votes on the different ballots stood as follows:

	First Ballot.	Second Ballot.
Thomas Childs	7	8
Samuel Delemater	6	7
Samuel A. Cunningham	2	—
Total	15	15

Eighth District.—The Whig Congressional Convention to nominate a candidate for the Eighth District, met last evening at the Union Cottage, Broadway. Mr. M. G. Hart, of the Eighteenth Ward, was called to the Chair, and Mr. P. C. Malz, of the Twenty second, Secretary. A double Delegation appearing from the Twenty-first Ward, the Committee on Contested Seats decided in favor of the ticket headed Wm. E. Dodge.

A letter from Hon. E. Brooks was read, denouncing the Convention as being packed, and declining to have his name brought before that body as a candidate. The letter seemed to make little of no impression on the delegates, and the balloting for a candidate was forthwith proceeded with. The vote was as follows:

Abraham C. Wakeman	16	Cook Paulison	4
		Scattering	3

The nomination of Mr. Wakeman was then made unanimous. The Convention then adjourned *sine die.*

Soft-Shell Congressional Nominations.

Third District.—A meeting of members of the Soft-Shell Congressional Convention was held in the Star Hotel, Lispenard-street, last evening, but two delegates from the Second Ward being absent, the Convention adjourned to next Wednesday evening without making any nomination.

Fourth District.

The Nominating Convention of the Fourth Congressional District met last evening, at the Tenth Ward Hotel. Dr. Josiah Hilton, of the Fourth Ward, was appointed Chairman; and Peter Dawson, of the Fourteenth Ward, Secretary.

On motion, John Kelly, of the Fourteenth Ward, was unanimously nominated as the candidate of the party for Representative in Congress.

A Committee was appointed to inform him of the fact.

The Convention then adjourned.

Fifth District.—The Congressional Convention assembled at Onderdonk's Hotel, corner of Grand and Clinton-street. All the Delegates were present. Miles B. Andrews, of the Thirteenth Ward was chosen Chairman, and John H. Bowie, of Williamsburg, Secretary. The nomination was then unanimously tendered to the present incumbent, William H. Tweed, and a Committee appointed to wait upon him. After which, the Convention adjourned.

Sixth District.—The delegates to the Congressional Nominating Convention met last evening at Vauxhall Gardens. After being duly organized Mr. John McLeod Murphy was nominated by acclamation the candidate of the party for the approaching election.

Seventh Congressional District.—The Soft-Shell Nominating Convention met last evening on the corner of Seventh-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street, for the purpose of making a nomination for Congress.

On the first ballot Mr. William D. Kennedy was selected as the candidate by a unanimous vote.

Eighth District.—The adherents of the Administration in the Eighth District met, last evening, at the Five Mile Mansion House, and organized by appointing Robert Kelly Chairman, and H. Liebenau Secretary. Harry Archularius, John Anderson, and several others were put in nomination, but the Convention adjourned to Thursday, Oct. 19, without proceeding to a ballot.

Seventh Ward Charter Convention.

The Seventh Ward Whig Charter Nominating Convention met last evening at the East Broadway House, and made the following nominations:

Alderman—Charles Fox.

Councilmen—14th District—Erastus W. Brown.

Councilmen—15th District—Jacob S. Anderson.

Councilmen—16th District—Wm. A. Ellis.

Municipal Reform Nominations.

At a meeting of the Municipal Reformers last evening, the following nominations were made:

Mayor	Wilson G. Hunt.
Surrogate	Alex. W. Bradford.
Recorder	Francis R. Tillou.
City Judge	Welcome E. Bush.
Register	George Ireland, Jr.
County Sheriff and Coroner	Sylvanus Cheney.
Governor Almshouse	Daniel F. Tiemann.
District Attorney	A. Oakley Hall.

Arrival of the Remains of the Late Capt. Jonathan D. Wilson.

The remains of Capt. Jonathan D. Wilson, late commander of the *Sierra Nevada*, on the Pacific Coast, have just reached this City from Panama, and funeral services will be solemnized today, in Trinity Church, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Capt. Wilson was one of the oldest and most meritorious of our merchant captains, and multitudes in this City will be glad of this opportunity of paying a tribute to his memory.

Arrested on Charge of Robbing the Mail.—We learn from the Rome *Sentinel* that, on Saturday last, Col. North, Special Agent of the Post-Office Department, arrested a young man named Barrenger, son of the Postmaster at Cape Vincent, on a charge of robbing the mails between Rome and that place.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREAT BARGAINS.

Carpetings 25 per cent. Less Than Spring Prices.

Elegant velvet and tapestry carpeting from the recent large auction sales, now selling for less than the cost of importation.

New styles velvet, 16s. to 14s. per yard.
New styles tapestry, 5s. to 11s. per yard.
New styles Brussels, 5s. to 10s. per yard.
New styles 3-plys, 5s. to 10s. per yard.
New styles superfine ingrain, 5s. to 7s. per yard.
Ingrain, 3s. to 4s. per yard.

Also, a large stock of new patterns oil cloths, and all other goods pertaining to the trade certainly low.

SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, No. 422 Broadway, near Grand-st., along side.

TO LET.—THE STORE OCCUPIED BY US, SITUated No. 13 Vesey-st., and communicating through to No. 6 Barclay-st.—25x92 feet deep, fitted up for a large jobbing business; also the second story left of same store. Possession can be given immediately. If not rented entire within a short time it will be turned into two stores, one in each street. The lease has five years to run from 1st of May next.

MOULTON & PLIMPTON,
No. 13 Vesey and No. 6 Barclay-st.,
Directly in rear of Astor House.

BEEKMAN HOUSE, FIFTH-AVENUE, CORNER OF FIFTH-STREET.—This establishment, conducted exclusively on the European plan, has a restaurant attached for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen not residing in the Hotel. Dinner and supper will be provided at all times, on short notice, either in private rooms or in the restaurant.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING FOR GENTLEMEN.—At the "one price store" of ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway, may be found the largest and most complete assortment of well made Clothing in New-York. Also, Boys' Clothing of the best description.

BEAUTIFUL CLOTHING FOR BOYS.—AT THE one price store of ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway, may be found the largest and most beautiful assortment of well made Boys' Clothing in New-York. Also, gentlemen's clothing, a magnificent assortment.

MERCHANTS AND OTHERS FROM THE PEEKS and Agee Districts of New-Jersey, can be supplied with DEMILLER'S new and certain cure for it, at wholesale or retail, by T. & G. ACKERMAN & MARTIN, No. 79 Cortlandt-st.

CLOTHING, at No. 111 FULTON and No. 59 ANN-STREETS.—The great desideratum in the purchase of clothing, is to obtain garments that in their fit are perfect, and such as combine with durability both elegance and economy. Confident that in the manufacture of their clothing they have arrived at no small degree of perfection, and that in the above mentioned particulars their garments excel, the subscribers would invite all purchasers to examine their stock for the Fall and Winter seasons, which is replete with everything new and desirable, both in style and material. A choice stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings always on hand, from which garments will be made to order in the best manner, and at the shortest notice. NEWIT, COULSON & CO.,
Nos. 111 Fulton-st. and No. 59 Ann-st.

PIANO-FORTES.—THOSE WISHING SUPERIOR instruments at an extremely low price, will not fail of being suited by calling at the great music-establishment of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway. In the immense assortment now constantly in store, are the usual approved and much admired Horace Waters Pianos, which for power, brilliancy, and richness of tone, elasticity of touch, beauty and durability of make, are not excelled by any other Piano in the United States. The silver Piano of this make, which attracted so much attention at the State Fair, can a so be seen at the store.

HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

RUPTURE.—MARSH'S PATENT THE ONLY RADICAL CURE TRUSS.—MARSH & CO have just received the United States Letters Patent for MARSH'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS that took the premium at the late exhibition in the Crystal Palace. It has received the universal approbation of the medical profession of this City, and will cure nine out of ten cases of reducible Hernia. All persons are cautioned against infringing upon this instrument. Open from 7 A. M. until 9 P. M.

MARSH & CO., No. 2 Maiden-lane, New-York.

MELODEONS—WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT.—The power, brilliancy and richness of tone and elasticity of touch of S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S celebrated Melodeons, place them far in advance of any other make of this class of instruments. They are used in the equal temperament, and are admirably adapted to the use of lecture, club or lodge rooms.

Sold, wholesale and retail, at prices which defy competition. HORACE WATERS, Sole Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—THE subscriber continues to manufacture and sell his Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes at the old established depôt, where the largest and most varied assortment of Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, Bank Vaults, Chambers for Powder Proof Bank and Safe Locks in the world are on hand and for sale by SILAS C. HERRING, Green Block, corner of Water, Pine and Dupeyster-sts.

"O SAY, CAN YOU SEE, BY THE DAWN'S EARLY LIGHT"—Or at any other time, the man who wants a beautiful polished, brilliant and handsome hat that will not cave from KNOX he has procured the same? No. And he will also assure you that the price was most reasonable, indeed. The place where, No. 128 Fulton-st.; the time when, at any hour you choose throughout the day or evening.

CHILDREN'S FASHIONABLE CLOTHING AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.—The newest fashions in Boys' Clothing, brought out the last of September in Paris, have all been received at the Bazaar. The Fall styles in Children's Dress are exceedingly becoming. School Suits as well as Dress Suits furnished at the briefest notice, which moderate.

GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

SILKS, SILKS—THE SUBSCRIBER IS SELLING Rich Plaid, Brocade, Striped and Plain Silks, at prices lower than ever before offered in this City. Also, Black Silks of a very superior make, warranted to wear well.

E. H. LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway,
corner of Leonard-st.

EZAMES LITTLE & CO., MERCHANT TAILORS, No. 418 Broadway, near Canal-st., keep constantly on hand a large and excellent assortment of Ready Made Clothing. Our goods are made up in the best manner possible, and we sell at price a that cannot fail to suit.

A. E. THOMPSON, FROM PARIS, PHRENOLOGICAL Hair Cutter, is to be found at No. 4 Warren-st., 3 doors from Broadway. He is the only Artist in New-York who thoroughly understands cutting the hair to suit the formation of the head. Call and try his skill.

LADIES' BEST KID GLOVES AT 38 CENTS PER PAIR.—Just received, 1 case dozen, all colors, of the best quality of Ladies' Kid Gloves, and for sale at 38 per pair.

E. H. LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway,
corner of Leonard-st.

EIGHTH-AVENUE BANK—BANK OF THE UNION.—Notes on the above Banks taken at par for Clothing, or 95 cents cash. Knickerbocker Bank, par or 90 cents cash, at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 68 and 70 Fulton-st.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES AND MITTENS, FOR use in cold or wet weather. Also, Ladies' Lined Gloves and Bleaching Gloves and Mitts, a certain cure for tender or chapped hands. For sale at all Rubber Stores—and to the trade only at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

FALL DRY GOODS.—MERINO AND PLAID Cashmeres, Delaines, Flannels, Blankets, Quilts, Cloths, Linens, Sheetings and Shirtings, &c., for sale at great bargains.

E. H. LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway,
corner of Leonard-st.

HAT ATTRACTION.—RAFFERTY & LEACH ARE selling the Fall styles of Dunderbeck hat at their usually low prices. They cannot be surpassed for beauty, elegance and durability in this market.—No. 27 Chatham, and corner Chatham and Pearl-sts.

DEVIANCE'S SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated safes,

Discovery of the Head Waters of the Big Wichita and the Brazos, and of Immense Fields of Gypsum.

The Fort Smith (Ark.) *Herald* publishes an interesting letter from Dr. SHUMARD, Surgeon and Geologist of Captain MARCY's expedition, dated "In camp, near River Brazos, 40 miles above Fort Belknap, Texas, Aug. 10."

We learn from it that the expedition, consisting of Captain MARCY, Major NEIGHBORS, Mr. PARKER and Dr. SHUMARD, together with four soldiers and five Delaware Indians, after some severe suffering from heat and thirst, succeeded in reaching the head of the Big Wichita, and subsequently the head of the Brazos. Dr. SHUMARD says:

The Wichita River takes its origin in a system of high bluffs, (the borders of the Llano Estacado,) which, at the head of the river, form a regular semi-circle or horseshoe, and from which are sent out a number of small streams, converging at the distance of two or three miles from the main river, which, from its source to its mouth, runs through high bluff banks, composed mostly of clay and red gypsum. The water of this stream, as well as that of the Brazos and Red River, owe their bitter taste to the gypsum, through extensive beds of which all of them flow. According to analysis it yields Glauber and Epsom salts, as well as other substances.

Having reached the head of the Wichita, the party struck off in search of the source of the Brazos. They proceeded due south, and reached the Brazos after travelling about twenty miles. The Doctor says:

The river, where we first struck it, runs like the Wichita through high bluff banks, composed of red clay and gypsum. The water, which was about four feet deep, was as clear as crystal, but so intensely bitter that even our horses would hardly drink it. After traveling about 30 miles in a northern direction, we came to a high hill on the prairie, from which we obtained an extensive view of the surrounding country. In a due north direction, at the distance of about 30 miles, appeared two mountains, each shaped like a truncated cone, and at least fifteen hundred feet above the level of the surrounding plain. These marked the head of the stream. From them the stream could be distinctly seen like a cord of silver, meandering through the prairie to the spot on which we stood. Beyond the mountains appeared a line of high bluffs, (the Llano Estacado,) which, in the distance looked like clouds floating upon the horizon. Having now satisfactorily ascertained the source of the river, we decided unanimously to return.

The party, after an absence of nine days, during which they traveled three hundred miles, returned to camp. Dr. SHUMARD says they obtained not only correct geographical as well as geological knowledge of this heretofore unexplored region, but made several highly important discoveries, which may be of considerable importance to Government, as well as to the public generally. He adds:

In this connection it may be well to state that gum arabic has been discovered in inexhaustible quantities, and of the very best quality, while I have been enabled to trace the gypsum field several hundred miles further than when on our Red River trip. Near the head of the Wichita river, it presents the enormous thickness of seven hundred feet, and is of the very purest quality. With regard to the character of the country we explored on the Wichita river, I have only to say that it is a complete barren waste, totally unfit for agricultural purposes, and can only be valuable on account of its gypsum beds. During our journey to its source we met with nothing but a succession of bluffs, ravines and hills, all of an intense red color, and almost totally devoid of vegetation. Neither can it ever be employed for railway purposes; no one in his senses would ever think of attempting a railroad or any other kind of a road through it, after once seeing it.

The North Western University, about being established near Chicago, will provide three distinct courses of study, according to the European method; a classical, elective and scientific course, each of four years; and a Biblical institute, on a distinct financial basis, will probably be added to the institution. The trustees report about $250,000 as already provided; nearly $150,000 of which is in real estate. Rev. Messrs. W. D. GODMAN, U. S. NOYES, and A. STEVENS, have been elected Professors.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

Vth Congressional District.—At a meeting of the Delegates to the Vth Congressional Convention, held this evening at the East Broadway House, pursuant to a call of the Whig General Committee, Mr. GEORGE W. THURBER was chosen Chairman and JOHN W. JARBOE was appointed Secretary. Mr. John W. Jarboe was then unanimously admitted as the odd man.

The Convention being duly organized, proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Congress, and on the first ballot THOMAS R. WHITNEY, having received eleven votes, was on motion declared unanimously nominated.

The following gentlemen were then appointed a Committee to wait on Mr. Whitney and tender him the nomination, viz.: Messrs. W. H. [illegible] and Daniel Brooks, of Williamsburg, and R. C. Dean, of the XIIIth Ward.

The Convention then adjourned.
GEO. W. THURBER, Chairman.
JOHN W. JARBOE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1854.

Seventh Ward.—REFORM NOMINATIONS.—The Peter Cooper Municipal Reform Committee of the VIIth Ward held their regular meeting on Wednesday evening, the 11th inst., at their Head-quarters, when the following gentlemen were unanimously nominated:

For Alderman—JAMES W. BARKER.
For Councilman, 14th District—GEORGE W. BIRMINGHAM.
For Councilman, 15th District—JOHN D. WESTLAKE.
For Councilman, 16th District—JOSEPH CROLIUS.
For Assessor—J. M. TUTHILL.
For Commissioner of Common Schools—DAVID WEBB.
For School Trustees—JAMES HOLMES, MATTHEW BIRD, JAMES P. BREMNER.
For Inspector of Common Schools—WM. D. MURPHY.
For Constables—JOHN VAN BOKELEN, JOHN VAN BROKEL.

FOR INSPECTORS OF ELECTION.

1st District	Erastus W. Brown,	A. S. W. Van Deusen,
2d District	Benj. E. Buckman,	Daniel Sturges,
3d District	Dr. Griscome,	R. F. Carey, Jr.
4th District	A. J. Brown,	Nathaniel Smith.
5th District	Edward Phillips,	W. B. Crocker,
6th District	J. P. Bonnell,	A. E. Lane,
7th District	Wm. Gledden,	Amos Seldon,
8th District	J. H. Barker,	Joel Palmer.

GILBERT H. SMITH, Chairman.

Seventh Ward.—At a meeting of the Whig Charter Convention, held Oct. 12, 1854, the following ticket was nominated:

For Alderman—CHARLES FOX.
For Councilman, 14th District—ERASTUS W. BROWN.
For Councilman, 15th District—JACOB S. ANDERSON.
For Councilman, 16th District—WM. C. ELLIS.
For Assessor—LUTHER RICHARDS.
For School Commissioner—DAVID WEBB.
For Trustees—WM. D. ANDREWS, JAMES P. BREMNER, ZEBULON C. INSLEE.
For Inspector—BENJAMIN PARKHURST.
ZEBULON C. INSLEE, Chairman.
T. B. CANE, Secretary.

Ninth Ward.—At a Meeting of the Charter Convention of the IXth Ward, held at the Adriatic, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 10, 1854, the following candidates were unanimously nominated:

For Alderman—WILLIAM H. ALBERTSON.
For Assessor—NELSON D. THAYER.
For Constables—JOHN D. MURPHY, WILLIAM KUGLER.
For School Commissioner—JACOB CHOLWELL.
For School Trustees—J. S. H. TOWNSEND, CHAS. S. WRIGHT, full term; WILLIAM H. GEDNEY, to fill vacancy.
For Inspector—EDWARD H. SENIOR.
For Councilman of the XXIst District—JOHN A. CREGIER.
For Councilman of the XXIIth District—OLIVER T. WARDELL.
For Councilman of the XXIIIth District—SAMUEL A. CUNNINGHAM.
For Councilman of the XXIVth District—WILLIAM L. STEPHENS.
E. H. SENIOR, Chairman.
N. D. THAYER, Secretary.

Democratic Whig Nomination for Assembly.—At a meeting of the Delegates to the Seventh Assembly District Convention, IXth Ward, New York City, held at No. 462 Hudson-st., corner of Barrow, on Tuesday evening, October 10, 1854, JAMES W. BOOTH was called to the Chair, and GEORGE P. NELSON appointed Secretary, when, on motion, SAMUEL BREVOORT was unanimously nominated as the Democratic Whig candidate for Assembly for the Seventh District of the City of New-York.
JAMES W. BOOTH, Chairman.
GEO. P. NELSON, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Immediate Relief for Coughs, Colds, TIGHTNESS OF BREATHING, SPITTING OF BLOOD, and other symptoms of pulmonary disease. No remedy is so prompt, safe, and pleasant as Dr. McCLINTOCK'S PECTORAL SYRUP. The most aggravated cases have yielded to this astonishing medicine, which has been tested by twenty years' use in the practice of Prof. McCLINTOCK. Price in pints, $1. For sale by all druggists. Depôt No. 122 Fulton-st. Also, DELLUC & CO., No. 580 4th-av., and No. 581 Broadway.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a cure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. H. ZIEBER, Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

We would invite the attention of Ship Painters and the trade generally to the steam ferry boat Nassau, plying between New York and Brooklyn, the exterior of which vessel is covered with the Pennsylvania and Lehigh Zinc Paint.
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 Water-st.

Emigrant Aid Company.—A public meeting will be held at Hope Chapel, Broadway, on FRIDAY, 13th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M., when the objects and plans of this Company will be explained by Hon. ELI THAYER, of Worcester, Mass., Hon. B. F. BUTLER, and GEO. W. BLUNT, Esq., recently one of the Commissioners of Emigration of this City.

The general subject of Emigration, both home and foreign, in its bearings upon the future of our country, the means by which it is at present conducted, and the agencies by which this Company design to operate for the removal of the hardships and wrongs to which emigrants are now so frequently subjected, will be fully discussed.

The occasion will be one of interest to all classes of the community. By order.
HENRY B. DAWSON, Assistant Secy.

To Civil Engineers.—NOTICE.—Proposals will be received for the superintending of the grading and draining of the Village of Wakefield. Profiles of the streets and drains and specifications of the duties required of the Inspector can be seen at J. F. WELLS', No. 9 Avenue B, J. R. WATTS', No. 9 Thompson-st., and JOHN S. GREMIN'S, No. 755 Greenwich-st. All proposals for the above work to be directed to the Secretary, No. 185 Spring-st., and received by him up to the 18th instant, until 6 o'clock, P. M. By order of the Association.
J. A. HANDSCHUCH, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Health, Life and Vigor Secured.—Dr. MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL will restore with wonderful rapidity, every disorder incident to the digestive apparatus; restores the appetite, renews the strength, hardens the muscles, braces the nerves, gives elasticity to the spirits, recruits the mental energies, banishes despondency, imparts to the attenuated frame a more robust appearance, allays irritation, calms the disturbed imagination, builds up the shattered constitution, and may be taken without fear by the feeblest maiden, wife or mother, as it is composed solely of the juices of rare Oriental herbs, potent only to invigorate, exhilarate and restore.

If the system has become relaxed by improper indulgences, the Cordial will infuse a more vigorous vitality into every organ. The lassitude resulting from late hours, or too close application to labor of any kind, is quickly removed by its action, and ladies engaged in sedentary occupations, and subjected to inconvenience therefrom, will find it a safe and healthy stimulant. Where the circulation of the blood is sluggish, or any of the functions of the body are suspended or imperfectly performed, it will restore the natural action and communicate permanent energy to the secretive and distributive organs.

CAUTION.

DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL has been counterfeited by some unprincipled persons.

In future all the genuine Cordial will have the proprietor's facsimile pasted over the cork of each bottle, and the following words blown in the glass:

DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL.
C. H. RING, PROPRIETOR, N. Y.

The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles.

Price $3 per bottle, two for $5, six for $12.
C. H. RING, Proprietor. No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

Saratoga and Washington Railroad.—MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.—A meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at Saratoga Springs, on TUESDAY NEXT, the 17th inst. The principal object of this meeting is for the Stockholders to cooperate with the Directors in such measures as may be deemed advisable to provide for the payment of the Second Mortgage Bonds and interest, falling due on the 1st of January next. By order of the Board.
J. VAN RENSSELAER, Vice President.
SARATOGA SPRINGS, Oct. 11, 1854.

Veteran Corps of the War of 1812.—At a meeting of the Veteran Corps of the War of 1812, held at their Head-quarters Oct. 6, 1854, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the thanks of this Corps are due, and are hereby gratefully tendered to the proprietors and agents of the People's Line of steamers, for the gratuitous use of their splendid boats—the *Isaac Newton* and *Hendrick Hudson*—in conveying them to Albany and back on the occasion of our late excursion to the Convention recently held at Fonda, Montgomery County, N. Y.
A. W. JONES, Major Commander.
A. DALLY, Jr., Adjutant.

Central Seymour Club.—The members of the Central Seymour Club are requested to meet at Tammany Hall, THIS (Friday) EVENING, 13th Oct., 1854, at 7½ o'clock, to make preparation for a Mass Meeting, to be held in the Park. Seymour Clubs and Associations are requested to send delegates to the Central Club and assist in completing the arrangements for the meeting.
ISAIAH RYNDERS, President.
THOS. A. GLOVER, EDWARD McCONNELL, } Secretaries.

A Whisper to the Ladies.

Are your cheeks with pimples marred?
Is your brow with freckles starred?
Are there blotches on your neck?
Or does tan your bosom speck?
Is your skin of saffron tint?
If so, we would gently hint,
Beauty may again be yours;
Use the Balm of Thousand Flowers.

For sale by Fetridge & Co., Boston; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway. Price 50 cents.

Plumbers' Convention.—A Convention of Plumbers will be held in the City of New-York on MONDAY, Oct. 16, and succeeding days, at Hope Chapel, No. 724 Broadway, at 10 o'clock A. M. Plumbers, and other persons carrying on the Plumbing business in this and other States, are cordially invited to attend. Business in which they are deeply interested will be brought before the Convention.
J. PEARCE, Corresponding Secretary.

M. Levett, Dentist.—No. 43 Waverley-place, one block from Broadway, continues to insert artificial teeth with all his improvements introduced by him which have given so much satisfaction. Office hours only from 10 till 3 o'clock.

Special Notice to Epicureans.—English Hares and Grouse will be served up TO DAY at the Rainbow, in Beekman-st., from 12 till 4 o'clock, and other delicacies, with the very choicest of Oysters.

Gymnasium Now Open.—Nos. 93 and 95 6th-av., near Washington-square and 8th-st. See picture of the same in the City Directories, under S.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—A stout willing youth, of a good character, between 15 and 16 years of age, wishes a situation in some respectable family; has a good knowledge of waiting on table, and understands the care of a horse; or would be willing to make himself generally useful if required. No objection to the City or a short distance in the country. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 479 Broadway. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man of good mercantile qualifications and references, who is seeking a situation, feeling the irksomeness of being unemployed; would be glad to meet with a temporary engagement as assistant in an office. Remuneration for the time an unimportant consideration. Address R. W., Box No. 3,002, Post-Office, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a good cook, and to wash and iron, in a private family, by one; and as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and laundress, by the other. These girls are very experienced and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family by one, and as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress by the other. These girls are experienced and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young lady, as seamstress, and is willing to assist in the care of children. The best of City reference can be given from where she lived between four and five years. Can be seen for two days, at No. 124 Front-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By respectable young girls as a child's nurse, and are capable of waiting; waiting preferred. The best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 20 Avenue B, near 4th-st., 2d-floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As chambermaid and waiter, or as waiter, by a very competent girl, and as a first-class cook, or as laundress, by a very experienced woman. Both come well recommended. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and take care of children or assist in the washing and ironing. The best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days. Please call at No. 108 East 13th st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a woman of four years' experience, as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; will be found to know her business well; has first rate references. Please call at No. 76 3d-av., next door to the corner of 12th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman as plain cook, a good washer and ironer, or could take a situation as chambermaid and waiter. Is highly recommended from her last place. Can be seen at No. 126 12th-st. for two days, if not engaged.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl, as wet nurse, with a fresh breast of milk. Can be seen for three days at No. 16½ Hamilton-st., between 12 and 3, up stairs, back room. Inquire for Mrs. BAKER.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man as servant with a family going to Europe. Satisfactory reference given. Address J. L., *Times* office.

GOOD SERVANTS—Families are furnished with the best of help of every description for the City and Country, at DREYER & KAUFMAN'S. Agency No. 394 Broadway, (Basement.) Several Protestant girls wanted for good situations.

COOK.—A thoroughly experienced cook wishes a situation in a hotel, restaurant, or private family, as second cook. Best of reference given. Apply to N. HAPP, No. 67 Franklin-st., New-York.

TEACHER WANTED.—Wanted, by a gentleman residing seventeen miles from the City of New-York, and three miles from New Haven Depôt, a gentleman to take charge of the education of four or five children, between the ages of 8 and 16. He must be fully qualified to prepare boys for college. A house suitable for a small family will be provided. Please send the address, stating to what denomination of Christians he is attached, to H. B. PELHAM, Post-Office, Westchester County, N. Y.

TEACHER.—A young lady desires a situation in the City as day governess in a family or teacher in a school. She will instruct in the English, Music and Drawing, and the rudiments of French if required. She has taught several years, and will give ample City references. Address TEACHER, Broadway P. O.

GOVERNESS.—A young lady recently disengaged, and competent to instruct in English, French, Music and drawing, is desirous of obtaining a situation as governess in a family. Satisfactory reference can be had from the family with whom she has resided in New-York. Address C. B., No. 111 Bleecker-st., N. Y.

MUSIC.—A young lady competent to teach the piano and guitar, desires a situation in some family where board will be considered as compensation. Address F. M., *Daily Times* Office.

COMPANION.—A respectable unmarried lady wishes to obtain a situation in a genteel family as companion to an invalid, or to assist in sewing. Wages not so much an object as a good home. Is capable of taking charge of a family. Inquire for three days at the house of Mr. A. H. Wheeler, 36th-st., 4th house from 1st-av.

SALESMEN WANTED.—Ten good salesmen wanted, to sell articles wanted in every family; can make $3 to $5 per day; also one to drive a horse and wagon. Call or address No. 317 Bowery.

FOUR INDUSTRIOUS GIRLS, lately landed, want places to do Housework, Chamberwork, &c. They will be content with four dollars a month, and are able and willing to work. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

TO FUR MANUFACTURERS.—The Operative Furriers of New-York and vicinity, having organized themselves into a body, called the NEW-YORK FURRIERS' SOCIETY, beg to suggest to manufacturers requiring assistant operatives, the advantages they will derive by addressing F. T., *Times* Office. Such men only as may be wanted will be recommended.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.—For two or three evenings in the week, by a young man who is a competent book-keeper. Address FRANK, Box No. 758 Post-Office.

DRUG CLERKS WANTED.—Three good young men wanted. Apply to or address D. DE GRAFF, No. 346 Grand-st., corner of Allen, for 3 days.

SOPRANO SINGER.—A young lady possessing a powerful voice, wishes a situation in a church as a soprano singer. Address G. V. D., Post-office, Brooklyn.

BOY WANTED.—A smart Boy, willing to make himself generally useful in a fancy store. Apply at No. 64 Catharine-st., between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M., to G. & E. BODDY.

LIGHT PORTER WANTED and occasional Salesman. A good man may secure a permanent situation. Apply to W. H. FRY, No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

SEWING WANTED.—By a respectable young girl, who thoroughly understands all kinds of family sewing, and cutting and fitting children's clothes. Would go out by the day or week. Has good references from families she has worked for. Please address SEAMSTRESS, No. 214 5th-av., for two days, in the Bookstore.

JOHN YOUNG—Is the most successful agent for the supplying of servants, at No. 7 Carmine-st., or No. 145 Bowery. N. B.—Subscribers to either have the benefit of both offices.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—Either in this City or Brooklyn, by a very small family. Address F., Box No. 238 Post Office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A small family in Court, near Montague st., Brooklyn, have a large front room, with gas, marble mantel, closets, &c., to let with partial board to two young gentlemen friends; also, a smaller room. They are both neatly and comfortably furnished, and as the family does not keep a boarding-house, the terms will be moderate to those willing to be permanent residents. None others need apply. The French language is spoken at the table with great purity and elegance. Address H. A. W., *Times* office.

BOARDING.—A private family, residing in the upper part of the City, are desirous of disposing of two large and three smaller rooms, either furnished or not, as desired, to parties of respectability wishing to engage full or partial board. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 223 West 16th-st.

BOARDING.—A large and comfortable room with gas, fireplace and pantries, to be let to one or two respectable gentlemen with full or partial board, and where they would enjoy the comforts of a home. Would also suit for a doctor's office. Situation 20th-st. near 8th-av. Terms moderate. Apply E. M., *Times* office.

BOARDING.—A handsomely furnished room on the second floor; also, a front room on the third; they have large closets, and two single rooms. The house is in complete order, been newly furnished and painted. Apply at No. 45 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

BOARDING—And an elegant suite of furnished rooms, on the first floor, consisting of a parlor and two bedrooms, with closets. Also, a parlor and bedroom on second and third floors, and rooms for single gentlemen, at Nos. 82 and 84 East 23d-st.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and lady, and one single gentleman, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board, in an agreeable family in 23d-st. Please address E. CARPENTER, Box 1,413 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—Two or three single gentlemen can find pleasant rooms, with full or partial board, at No. 133 West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th-avs. House has bath, gas, &c. Reference given and required.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, also a few single gentlemen, may be accommodated with good rooms and board, by applying at No. 41 Murray-st. References required.

BOARDING.—Rooms to let, with or without board in a house with all the modern improvements, No. 250 Greene-st., near Clinton-place.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—One large furnished room, with gas, would be let to a gentleman and lady, or to two single gentlemen, with full or partial board. Apply at No. 189 Hicks-st.

BOARD WANTED—For a gentleman, wife, child, and servant, down town. Apply at the Broadway Boarding Exchange, No. 387 Broadway. We have daily more calls for board than we can supply. Families in want of boarders for the Winter, will do well to apply at once. Our location is so central and plan so simple, that boarders find it a great convenience.

BOARD WANTED—By a young lady in a small, sociable family, where the privileges of a home may be enjoyed for a fair compensation. Address M. C. W., *New-York Times* office.

BOARD WANTED—About Nov. 1, by a gentleman, wife, and child 13 months old, a room and bedroom furnished, in a private family. Address R. D. H., *Times* office, giving location and terms, which must be moderate.

BOARD AND ROOMS.—Delightful rooms for gentlemen and their wives. A splendid parlor on first floor; also front parlors and bedrooms on second floor; also very pleasant rooms for gentlemen. The house, brown stone, with all modern improvements, location unsurpassed. Dinner, 5 and 5½ o'clock. Those wishing to secure rooms for the Winter are solicited to call at No. 20 West 19th-st., near 5th-av. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a small family, in a delightful location within three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. A good opportunity to those desirous of a comfortable home. Address G. H. S., Box No. 713 Post Office.

BOARD AND ROOMS.—A front parlor, and bedroom adjoining, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two or three single gentlemen, can be obtained with board, at No. 49 East 20th st., in a desirable location, between Broadway and 4th-av. Bath, gas, &c.

PRIVATE BOARDING—No. 108 4th-av., below 12th-st., a parlor and bedroom on the first, and another on the second floors, in a first class house containing all the modern improvements, for gentlemen and wives, or for single gentlemen. References required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—A private family having more room than they occupy, would let a suite of furnished rooms to one or two gentlemen. The house is new, and has all the modern improvements, and is in one of the best locations in the City, convenient to the cars and two lines of stages. No. 71 West 14th-st., first house west of 6th-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS—For two single gentlemen, or for a gentleman and his wife. Can be obtained at No. 18, 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Gas and bath in the house. Meals served in the rooms, if desired.

FURNISHED ROOMS—At No. 6 Bond-st. with all the modern improvements, for single gentlemen, with partial board, if required.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED—In South Brooklyn, by a gentleman and his wife, (partial board for gentleman,) somewhere between Hoyt and Nevins sts., and Atlantic and Dean-sts. in a private family, or where there are but few boarders. Terms moderate. References exchanged. Address L. F. FALLIS, *Times* office.

ROOMS WANTED.—One or two rooms (20x30 feet, or larger,) with or without steam power. Location below Chambers-st., and between William and Greenwich-sts. Address V. W., *Times* office.

ROOM TO LET.—To single gentlemen, without board, a handsomely furnished room, on second floor, in house No. 28 Waverley-place. Terms moderate. Inquire as above.

ROOMS TO LET.—Second story back room, full size, bath and gas, in 4th-st. without board, to let to a single gentleman, on moderate terms. Address B. B. B., at this office.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET.—To a married couple without children, or to one or more single gentlemen, a second floor of four rooms, a few doors from Broadway, near Broome-st.; partially furnished, if desired, and sent in order, for $32 per month in advance. Apply at No. 13 White-st.

GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with PLEASANT ROOMS and BOARD at No. 70 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

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LADIES' FUR STORE.
EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN FURS.
J. H. HARLEY
Has opened for the season his usual splendid assortment of
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Consisting of SABLES, H. B. MARTIN, STONE MARTIN, MINK MARTIN, ROYAL ERMINE, &c.
Besides every other variety, suitable for LADIES' WEAR.
His assortment of FURS for TRIMMINGS is large and desirable. Also, a fine assortment of LADIES' AND GENT'S FUR GLOVES, SLEIGH & LAP ROBES, &c.
All the above articles are made in the best style and warranted.
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F. LANDRY, NO. 603 BROADWAY,
between Amity and 4th-sts., has now for inspection an elegant stock of Furs, not to be surpassed either for beauty or quality. Orders strictly fulfilled. All articles warranted. Prices moderate, to suit all classes.

FURS.—WILLIAM MOSER, No. 41 Maiden-lane and No. 385 Broadway, begs leave to inform his wholesale and retail customers that in addition to his establishment at No. 41 Maiden-lane, where his wholesale business is well established, he has opened at No. 385 Broadway an establishment for the sale of the most selected manufactured furs that can be produced, American, Russian, and Hudson Bay Company's furs, selected by himself for City and country trade, and desirous of exhibiting in the most popular portion of the City his splendid selection of furs, &c., he has extended his business to No. 385 Broadway. The articles must command universal attention. Sables, Hudson Bay martens, stone martens, mink martens, and ermine, of such variety that cannot fail to attract attention. Every article will be warranted as represented, and sold at fair prices. We has selected No. 385 Broadway as the centre of the principal hotels of the City.
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Of sleep that knits the raveled sleeve of care
You can't get any, if the bugs are there;
So, go to Lyon and his Powder buy,
Then may you sleep—for insects surely die
Where'er his canisters, with gentle shocks,
You flourish o'er them like a pepper-box;
Or if, perchance, the job you'd rather shirk,
He sends his agents out to do the work.

LYON HAS AGENTS who will clean any dwelling of insects, mice or rats, in a few hours. Apply at the depôt of the Magnetic Powder and Pills, No. 424 Broadway.

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The subscriber continues to manufacture and furnish the public with the above fire defier at his old established Safe Depôt, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., where can also be had second hand Safes of other makers of reduced prices, having been taken in part payment for the original HERRING'S WORLD'S FAIR PREMIUM SAFE.
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Green Block, corner of Water, Pine and Depeyster-st.

FOURTEEN OR FIFTEEN HORSES BOARDED TO HAY FOR THE WINTER—Commencing on or after Nov. 1, at $3 per month. Grain furnished also, if required, at low rates. F. W. WALKER, Littleton, 31 miles north of Morristown, N. J. Inquire of H. B. CUMMINGS, Esq., at No. 78 Broadway, New-York. REFERENCES—Messrs. BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers st.; MILLS & THOMPSON, No. 54 Cortlandt-st., and S. C. HERRING, No. 139 Water-st., New-York; CLARK & BAILEY, Howard Hotel, New-York.

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES?—Well, then, use my Onguent; it will force your beard to grow strong and thick in six weeks, and will not stain or injure the skin. I am an old man and speak truth. $1 per bottle, sent to any part of the country. Sold by R. G. GRAHAM, No. 187 Nassau-st., and all druggists; Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.

THE FINEST GREEN TURTLE OF THE SEASON—Will be served up THIS DAY in Soup and Steaks at No. 15 Beekman st., (two doors below Nassau-st.,) by R. C. MONTGOMERY.

Spoon exercise to commence at 10 o'clock.

N. B.—Families supplied by the quart, &c., by leaving their orders.

$60,000 TO LOAN—On Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and Cigars, or bought for cash; business notices, City stocks, bonds and mortgages negotiated, real estate bought, sold and exchanged. CHEESEMAN, BRAISTED & CO., Brokers and Commission Merchants, No. 25 John st., corner Nassau st.

BURYING GROUND NOTICE.—The Trustees of the Burying Ground, corner of 1st st. and 2d-av., will commence to remove the remains of the deceased from the said ground to the Cypress Hills Cemetery, on MONDAY, next, October 16.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY:
MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S NEW BOOK.
THE LOST HEIRESS.
By Mrs. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH.
Author of the "Deserted Wife," "Shannondale," &c., &c. Embellished with a portrait and view of the author's residence.

Celebrated as Mrs. Southworth's former works are, it remains for the "Lost Heiress" to put the cap stone upon her fame. It is emphatically a great book thoroughly American in its treatment and characters, comprehensive in its scope, absorbingly interesting, and full of vivid scenes, startling situations, and characterized by a pervading intensity in language and plot.

The *Saturday Evening Post* pronounces its excellencies many and great.

The *Sunday Mercury* asserts that whether the authoress attempts wit, sentiment, description, or conversation, she is equally successful.

A writer of great genius and originality, and the "Lost Heiress" excels all her previous works, are the words of the *Sunday Courier*.

The *Post* spoke of it more particularly thus: "Mrs. Southworth's characters are not merely names, but existence; they live and move before us, each acting in accordance with their peculiar nature. Beautiful Maud Hunter!—shall we see and hear about you no more—noble statesman, devoted wife, unselfish parents, blessed and glorious ideals of true manhood and true womanhood—shall we no more weekly dwell upon the story of your beautiful wedded lives? Ah! Mrs. Southworth, you have touched for us a deeper chord in this story, than in any other you have written. Others may not have felt like us—though we know many unite in these words of praise—but to us, the moral nobility and beauty inculcated in this last novelet, give it a high rank among those works of the imagination whose effect is to make their readers less selfish, more sacrificing, nobler, better, and, in one word, more truly Christian."

There can be no doubt but that the "Lost Heiress" is to be the next great book, and that it is to create a great excitement.

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A CITY STORY.
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THE CHILD OF THE CITY.
A splendid story of New-York life, depicting the efforts of our philanthropists to remove the sin and degradation into which certain portions of our City are plunged, and relating the adventures of one whose misfortunes cast her among scenes of wretchedness, poverty and misery, but who was lifted from her low state by the hand of benevolence.

The Press speaks of it as
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"Violet, the heroine, is a charming creature, the semblance of whom we often find in real life to bless and refine."
"The more we have of such works the better."
"They aid morality, society, Christianity."
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LADIES, ONE AND ALL!!
If you desire to know how to execute the most difficult and complicated patterns in CROCHET,
BUY MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS' NEW WORK ON
CROCHET AND FANCY KNITTING,
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Also for sale by all booksellers.

A NEW HISTORICAL SPANISH ROMANCE.
DONA BLANCA OF NAVARRE.
BY DON FRANCISCO NAVARRO VILLOSLADA.
Published this day, DONA BLANCA OF NAVARRE—a work of real substantial merit, giving a truthful exposition of the manners and customs of the Spanish People in the Fifteenth Century.

At the present time, this book possesses an unusual degree of interest to the American reader, as Spain is now what it was at that period—one vast field of civil wars and rival factions. "Dona Blanca" possesses a high order of excellence, written by a modern Spanish Author. Its success has been in Spain brilliant and immense. In its pages there are blended together the startling events of History, with the fascinations of Fiction, forming a perfect picture of Spanish Life—a picture stretching out into one grand moving Panorama of Kings and Queens, Knights and Peasants, Priests and Nuns, Bandits and Monks, Castle and Cottage, Hermitage and Field of Battle, Mountain Pass and Sunny Fields, relieved by sparkling wit, spicy dialogue, and genuine humor.

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From the Buffalo Courier.
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GEORGE BULPIN, NO. 361 BROADWAY,
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In Guipure, Honiton, Maltese, English thread, lace, &c.
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Ladies' Embroidered Dresses, Infants' Robes, Capes and Waists.
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PARIS FALL MILLINERY.—Mrs. WM. SIMMONS having opened her FALL STYLES of PARIS MILLINERY, is prepared for their inspection at her First Premium Millinery Show Rooms, No. 504 Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel.

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WALLET LOST OR STOLEN.—At the New-Haven Railroad Depôt, 27th-st., or on going to Norwalk, on the 10th inst., a pocket wallet containing sundry papers, and, among others, two notes for $750; each dated Chicago, May 15, 1854, payable six months after date, at the Merchants' Bank in this City: one drawn by E. L. Sherman in favor of H. H. Honore, and endorsed by H. H. Honore and Charles V. Dyer, and the other drawn by H. H. Honore in favor of E. L. Sherman, and endorsed by E. L. Sherman and Charles V. Dyer. Persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating for said notes, or either of them, payment having been stopped. A liberal reward will be paid by returning the wallet and contents to the subscriber, No. 6 Hanover-st., Room No. 13.
CHARLES HOYT.

$50 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN—The following Bank Notes: One $500 bill and two $100 bills on the Mechanics' Banking Association. The above reward will be paid by returning the same to M. WILSON, No. 59 William-st., and no questions asked. The public are cautioned not to receive bills of that denomination, the Bank having registered the numbers.

HOTELS.

BARNUM'S ST. LOUIS HOTEL—Corner of 3d and Walnut-sts., St. Louis.—We beg leave to announce to our friends and the traveling public, that we will open the above named elegant and commodious Hotel, (built by George R. Taylor, Esq.,) for the reception of guests, on Thursday, the 28th inst., and respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. The public's obedient servants,
THERON BARNUM,
JOSIAH FOGG.
Sept. 21.

EAGLE HOTEL, corner of Frankfort and William-sts., only one block from the City-Hall, containing 250 excellent Lodging Rooms, where gentlemen can have single Rooms, at 25 cents per night, or secure rooms on favorable terms for the Winter.

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EXCURSION TO ST. RONAN'S WELL AND FLUSHING.—The steamer ENOCH DEAN, Capt. W. H. REYNOLDS, will leave Fulton Market-slip EVERY MORNING at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.; returning will leave Flushing at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M. Making one of the most delightful excursions out of New-York, at the low fare of 25 cents.

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(The Puritans.)
The Principal Characters by
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SIGNOR SUSINI and
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Amphitheatre............................50 cents.
Private and Proscenium Boxes..........$8 to $30 each.
Seats may be secured at Box Office on Irving-place daily from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.; and also at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway; and VAN NORDEN & KING'S, No. 45 Wall-st.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Performance commences at 7½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents to all parts; Private Boxes, $5; Orchestra Seats, $1.
FRIDAY, Oct. 13, 1854.
EXTRAORDINARY ENTERTAINMENT.
Last week but one of the
WONDERFUL RAVELS.
ANTOINE in two of his best comic characters.
FRANCOIS in three characters.
JEROME in two characters.
M'lle YRCA MATHIAS in a new part.
Second, Third, and Fourth scenes of the GREEN MONSTER.
Second act of LES WILLIS, in which M'lle Yrca Mathias, M. V. Franck, M. P. Brillant, Francois Ravel, will appear.
To conclude with
ASPHODEL, &c.
Characters by the wonderful Ravels.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Many new attractions have been added to the Palace during the past week. The Balloon of Mon. Godard will be on exhibition every day during the week. It will be inflated under the dome. This is the largest Balloon ever made, and those who are curious about such matters will do well to attend. Mon. Godard will be in attendance from 12 till 3 P. M., to give explanations.

It will hold several persons, and contains upwards of 20,000 cubic feet. The Palace will be illuminated on Thursday evening, Oct. 12.

WILLIAM MASON—Will give his SECOND and LAST CONCERT
At NIBLO'S SALOON, on SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 14, on which occasion he will be assisted by the
BROTHERS MOLLENHAUER.
Mr. H. C. TIMM will preside at the Piano-Forte.
There will be an entire change of programme. Selections from the works of

WILLMERS,	DREYSCHOCK,
CHOPIN,	STEPHEN HELLER,
LISZT,	HANDEL, &c., &c.

will be introduced.
Tickets 50 cents; to be had at the Music Stores and at the door. Doors open at 6½; Concert to commence at 7½ o'clock.

EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION AT THE HIPPODROME.
GREAT BALLOON ASCENSION!
MONSIEUR EUGENE GODARD, the distinguished French Æronaut, will make his 223d grand ascension from the interior of the Hippodrome, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 16, *precisely* at 4 o'clock. No postponement on account of the weather. Mons. G. will take two or three persons in the car, if any feel disposed to accompany him on his aerial voyage. A Grand Band of Music will be in attendance. Numerous small Balloons will be dispatched as *avant couriers*.

The process of INFLATION will commence at 2 o'clock. The doors will be open at 2 o'clock. Prices of admission—Balcony and Parquette, 50 cents. Pit, 25 cents. For further particulars see bills of the day.

REOPENING OF LOCKWOOD'S PAINTING OF THE LAST JUDGMENT.—This great Painting is now on exhibition DAY and EVENING at the Hall No. 396 Broadway, from 9 A. M. until 9 o'clock P. M. Admission, 25 cts. A liberal deduction will be made to Sunday and other schools, on application of teachers.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—EXTRA ADVERTISEMENT.—FRIDAY, Oct. 13.
Fifth time of the
VIOLET.
Andre.............................Mr. Wallack.
and
MY AUNT.
Dick Dashall......................Mr. Wallack.
Two original characters and other entertainments.
SATURDAY, the 14th, the same great bill.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—BROADWAY.—HENRY WILLARD, Proprietor.—Prices of Admission: Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle and Upper Boxes, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $6, for six persons; Balcony Boxes, 75 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $1.
THIS EVENING, Oct. 13, will be performed the Play of the
GAMESTER.
Beverly..............Mr. Eddy | Mrs. Beverly...Miss Malcolm
To conclude with
DR. DILWORTH.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee.—Doors open at 7 o'clock, and the performance commences precisely at 7½.—Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle and Upper Tier, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $5 and $6. THIS EVENING, Oct. 13, will be performed the popular Opera, by Bellini, entitled
LA SONNAMBULA.
Elvino......Mr. W. Harrison | Amina.....Miss Louisa Pyne.
To conclude with the Farce of
A PLEASANT NEIGHBOR.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Doors open at 7 o'clock; curtain will rise at 7½. Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents; Second Tier, 25 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $1; Private Boxes, $6 and $7. FRIDAY, Oct. 13, will be presented the Drama of THE VIOLET.
Andre.......Mr. Wallack | Blanche.......Miss M. Gannon.
Tringuet.....Mr. Brougham | Blanchette...Mrs. Stephens.
After which, MY AUNT.
To conclude with the Farce of
MY WIFE'S SECOND FLOOR.

BURTON'S.—The general approbation bestowed on the performance of Sheridan's Comedy of
THE RIVALS,
induces the manager to repeat it THIS EVENING, (Friday,) with its great cast: Sir Anthony, Mr. Placide; Acres, Mr. Burton; Captain, Mr. Jordan; Falkland, Mr. Fisher; David, Mr. Johnson; Lydia, Miss Raymond; Julia, Miss Saxon; Mrs. Malaprop, Mrs. Hughes. An inimitable cast, not often to be met with. Also the Farce of
THE FILLIBUSTER.
The Original Jacobs, by Mr. Burton.
Tomorrow, DAVID COPPERFIELD.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Admission: Dress Circle and Upper Boxes, 25 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 cents; Private Boxes $5. Admission to Private Box, $1; Balcony Box $6. THIS EVENING, Oct. 13, the Drama of
ROB ROY.
Rob Roy......Mr. J. R. Scott | Robert..........Miss Parker.
To conclude with the Drama of
THE FRENCH SPY.
Mathilde de Merie..........................Miss Hathaway.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—FRIDAY, Oct. 13, in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.—Third week of the singularly beautiful and fascinating drama, titled French moral romance, produced with so much elegant perfection at this establishment, and now attracting such applauding crowds of gratified and enthusiastic people—the renowned and effective EUSTACHE!

In the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, two amusing farces, songs, &c.

The living RHINOCEROS—the great AFRICAN BOA CONSTRICTOR, 28 feet long, the HAPPY FAMILY, and all the curiosities, can be seen without extra charge. Admission 25 cents; children under ten, 12½ cents.

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS, No. 444 Broadway, between Howard and Grand-sts.—H. WOOD, Business Manager; GEORGE CHRISTY, Stage Manager. For
THIS EVENING and EVERY NIGHT
during the week.
Negro Minstrelsy, Fancy and Comic Dances, new Burlesque entitled
BLACK BLUNDERS; OR, FORTY WINKS.
Julius Crow............................George Christy.
Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½ o'clock.

WOOD'S ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, AT MECHANICS' HALL, NO. 472 BROADWAY.
H. WOOD.......................Business Manager, &c.
PROGRAMME FOR THIS EVENING:
Ethiopian Minstrelsy; Negro Jigs and Fancy Dances; Ballads; Banjo, Guitar and Violin Solos.
Concluding with a very laughable
After Part, in which the
inimitable BIRCH
will appear.
Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents.

BUCKLEY'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA-HOUSE—No. 539 Broadway.—GREAT ATTRACTION.—New accessions to the already Unrivalled Company.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY—Consisting of the best Negro Melodies, Ballads, Banjo Solos and Duetts, Plantation Jigs, Fancy Dances, &c., &c.
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 9, and EVERY EVENING this week, a grand new Burlesque on the Opera of
FRA DIAVOLO.
In 3 acts, with new scenery, dresses, &c.
Fra Diavolo..............................G. Swaine Buckley.
Lord Allcash...............................W. Percival.
Lady Allcash, (her first appearance)..........Miss S. Raymond.
Lorenzo.......................................R. Bishop Buckley.
Zerlina...Miss A. Blanche.
Matteo...J. A. Lonsdale.
Soldiers, Bandits, &c.,.....................Company.
Concert commences at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents.

PERHAM'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE.—Late Academy Hall, No. 663 Broadway.
Grand opening on MONDAY EVENING, 16th inst.
A STAR TROUPE OF ETHIOPIAN ARTISTS,
who will appear from time to time in
BURLESQUE OPERAS!
COMEDIES!!! FARCES!!!
BALLET PANTOMIMES!!!!!
GRAND CONCERTS!!!!!
CHARACTERISTIC DANCES!!!!!!
AND NEGRO EXTRAVAGANZAS!!!!!!!
ORIGINAL! NOVEL!! ATTRACTIVE!!! AND FUNNY!!!!
Admission 25 cents.
DOLLAR TICKETS, ADMIT FOUR AS USUAL.

MENTAL ALCHEMY.—Dr. B. BROWN WILLIAMS, whose demonstrations have astonished the world, is in New-York again. A series of experiments and phreno-physiognomic descriptions of character and diseases EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, at Medical Hall, No. 37 6th-av. If you wish to be highly amused and interested, come at 7½ o'clock P. M. Two tickets for 25 cents; single, 12½ cents. Private classes, 3½ P. M. Medical office No. 37 6th-av. Hours daily, 9 till 4 o'clock.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS—Very old and well-seasoned with all the various other qualities of linen and cotton cards made by SAM. HART & CO. for sale to the trade and club houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

NO INVENTION OF THE PRESENT CENTURY exceeds in utility the far-famed ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP of Dr. GOURAUD. Its properties for removing TAN, FRECKLES, SUNBURN, DISCOLORATIONS, RINGWORM, SALT-RHEUM, BARBERS' ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES and every species of Cutaneous Eruptions, border on the miraculous. Not the least among the recommendations of this inestimable Soap is its durability; it can be used in hard, or even salt water, thus rendering it available at sea, where, of course, the luxury of limpid Croton is out of the question. Hundreds of our naval officers and ship-masters bear witness to its exalted merits.

Dr. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE eradicates superfluous hair from any part of the body. Nothing looks so well on a man as a commanding forehead, and in many individuals this cannot be obtained except by the use of Gouraud's Poudre Subtile.

Dr. G.'s instantaneous LIQUID HAIR DYE is another article of primary importance, inasmuch as it will instantly change red, gray, or white hair to a beautiful brown or black. The demand for GOURAUD'S LIQUID VEGETABLE ROUGE is enormous. One touch of the Rouge gives to the palest face the healthful hue of the moss rose, and is absolutely immovable by rubbing. LILY WHITE, when applied to the skin, heightens to an astonishing degree the brilliancy of the complexion. HAIR RESTORATIVE not only restores lost hair, but prevents falling out, and renders stiff, wiry hair soft, silky and glossy. Cures dandruff, &c.

Found at GOURAUD'S old established Perfumery Depôt, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway.

Death of Rev. John H. Hanson.

We regret to learn that Rev. John H. Hanson, Assistant Minister of Calvary Church, in this City, died on Monday at his residence. His remains were interred on Wednesday in Trinity Cemetery. Mr. Hanson was well known as the author of a work lately published by Putnam, tending to establish the identity of Rev. Eleazar Williams with the missing Dauphin of France.

We copy from the *Churchman* the following account of Mr. Hanson's life:

"We deeply regret to have to record in our Obituary, this week, the demise of one of our City clergy, who, though not in so conspicuous a position as some of that reverend body, was yet, we believe, a most dutiful and devoted pastor. Mr. Hanson, who has unhappily been cut off in the prime of life, and in the midst of much pastoral usefulness, had for some time been the assistant minister of Calvary Church, by whose congregation he was deeply beloved. But Mr. Hanson was also favorably known, and much more widely, as the author of a work that has excited extraordinary interest both in this country and in Europe—that of "The Lost Prince"—the object of which is to establish the identity of Louis XVII. of France, the unhappy Dauphin of the Revolution, in the person of a brother Clergyman of our Church, Rev. Eleazar Williams. It is not our intention at present to reopen that complicated and most exciting subject. But it is only common justice to Mr. Hanson's memory to say, that we believe he was actuated by a much higher and holier motive than either the world or the Church gave him credit for, in investigating as he did so closely and so ably this extraordinary and most romantic case, and that he was strongly and sincerely convinced that *his reverend friend and brother*, whose birthright he sought so manfully, and so indefatigably to establish, *if not to restore to him*, was in very truth none other than the ill-used and long-lost Bourbon Prince—a conviction which he *has certainly* supported by some most irresistible evidence, and by a chain of most marvellous circumstances. Many tears must flow for the death of one so amiable and pious, as well as so able and earnest-minded, as *Mr. Hanson*; but none, we are sure, will mingle more freely or more warmly, than those of his venerable and simple, yet, he verily believed, royal friend, who has been fated to bear the humble name of Eleazar Williams."

Burning of the Collins.

From the Detroit Daily Advertiser of Oct. 10.

This fine steamer was burned near Malden, last evening, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock. She was on her return trip from the "Soo" to Cleveland, had no freight on board, and but few passengers. She was managed by one of the best crews on the lakes, and enjoyed as high a reputation for speed, safety and comfort, as any boat on the Western waters.

The fire undoubtedly originated from the steerage passengers emptying their pipes, filled with burning tobacco, into the light wood-work of the decks. When the fire was first discovered it spread with such rapidity that every effort to check it proved unavailing. The fire engines were all in readiness, with the hose screwed on, and was brought to bear on the fire in less than a moment; but the smoke and the fire soon drove every person from the engines. In less than two minutes the whole boat was in flames, and the passengers and crew were compelled to leave.

The life-boats which were in readiness, were reached about the time the flames burst out upon the quarter-deck, but the men who went to launch them were immediately driven from them by the intensity of the flames.

There were life-preservers, floats and boards, sufficient to sustain 660 people, but in the fright and consternation of the passengers they failed to use them, and in some instances threw themselves into the water without an effort to secure support.

It is supposed that nine passengers and thirteen of the crew were drowned—but it is at present difficult to ascertain for a certainty, as several swam on shore and left the scene of disaster immediately.

The boat was headed for the shore, and the engine stopped as soon as possible, but the passengers commenced jumping overboard as soon as the flames burst out—the boat's headway took her to the shore, where she now lies burned to the water's edge. The *Collins* was worth [illegible] $100,000—had $15,000 of insurance [illegible], and was owned by E. B. Ward [illegible] F. Lewis.

Passengers Missing.—W. H. Stone, Berkeville, Ohio; Mr. Dibble, New-York; S. Powell, Cleveland; L. Whalen, Cleveland; T. Cook, agent, Pittsburg Railroad, Cleveland; Mrs. McNelly, waiter's wife; Mrs. Watrous and child, Ashtabula, Ohio; body of the child found; Colored man, from Virginia.

Passengers Saved.—A. P. Rogers, Ashtabula; Miss L. Smith, Ashtabula; A. X. Carey, Grand Rapids; J. D. Patterson, Westfield, N. Y.; G. W. Fay, Brecksville, Ohio; B. F. Dubois, Philadelphia; H. M. Edson, Vermillion, Ohio; C. Edson, Vermillion, Ohio; O. Ware, Dalton, Ohio; E. Powers, Cleveland; B. McDonald, Cleveland; Mrs. Cook, Cleveland; L. Morris and lady, Ann Arbor.

Crew Missing.—J. Halstead, head-waiter; J. McNelly, head-waiter; J. Donnis, waiter; J. Trinkner, waiter; Lyman Post, bar-keeper, Jackson; Mrs. F. Lewis, cabin-maid; C. Adams, musician; S. Brown, fireman; A. Ellenwick, deck hand; T. Anderson, deck hand; John, (German,) deck hand; J. Garnet, cook, (colored); N. Robinson, cook (colored); one [illegible], (name not known.)

Crew Saved.—Capt. H. J. Jones, Detroit; B. Sweeney, mate; H. Cole, second mate; E. Rust, first engineer; J. Rochat, second engineer; J. Tracy, third engineer; T. Luce, clerk; E. B. Montgomery, steward; J. R. Steinberg, W. Salter, H. Webb, L. Shannon, J. Stocke, J. Doherty, J. Carroll, P. Smith, waiters; D. Corbet, deck hand; W. Conner, porter; D. Whalen, assistant porter; Joseph ——, wheelsman; T. Denley, G. Stedley, F. Drapeau, T. Henrahan, P. Quinlan, firemen; D. McAffee, barber; S. Bolles, chief cook; J. W. Brown, second cook; W. Cuddy, carpenter; ———, second carpenter.

The *Free Press* adds the following:

A number of the passengers who were in the water, and clinging to the rudder, &c., of the steamer, were rescued by a propeller, which opportunely came along, and a number were taken from the wreck by small boats sent out from the shore.

The boat was burned down to the water's edge, and her wreck went ashore.

The *Forester*, which went down to the scene of the disaster, returned last evening. She brought up the body of Mrs. Watrous' child, the only body that has yet been found. The pipes of the *Collins* are down, but her walking beam is still in its proper position, its supporters having resisted the action of the flames.

The Detroit *Tribune* says:

It is supposed that nine passengers and fourteen of the crew were drowned—but it is at present difficult to ascertain, as some swam on shore and left the scene of disaster immediately.

Fortunately, the propeller *Fintry*, Captain Langley, was but a little way out in the lake on her way to this city, with a large load of freight. Captain Langley immediately started for the scene of disaster and death. As soon as he perceived that it was a steamer on fire he ordered up all his crew and stationed men at his boats ready to launch them at a moment's notice. As soon as he reached the spot the boats were lowered, and the struggling passengers in the water exhorted to keep up courage as assistance was near.

The current at this point sweeps out strongly into the lake and most of the survivors had jumped over from the after part of the boat, which had swung round into the stream. Had it not been for the propeller and her boats, they must have been immediately drowned. The clerk, engineer, and others of the crew and passengers were hauled on board nearly exhausted, and some of them burned more or less badly.

The entire crew of the *Fintry* behaved nobly, and did everything in their power to relieve the unfortunate. Clothing was provided, and those who were entirely exhausted were wrapped up in blankets and put to bed. The rescued passengers speak in the warmest terms of Capt. Langley and his crew.

From the Cleveland Herald.

STATEMENT OF MR. A. X. CARY, OF GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

We have received a statement from Mr. Cary, who was a passenger on board the ill-fated *Collins*. Mr. C. was sitting in the upward forward cabin, reading, when the alarm of fire was given between 10 and 11 o'clock. Mr. C. was probably the only passenger up and dressed when the fire broke out, and he immediately passed down the cabin gangway to the main deck. As he reached that deck he saw the smoke in the cabin below the main deck, but it had not reached the door leading from that cabin to the main deck. Mr. C. immediately ran up through the cabin and up the arch to the upper hurricane deck to the pilot house, and told the wheelsman that the boat was on fire, and begged him to put her ashore.

This request was made three times, and the last time Mr. C. begged the wheelsman for God's sake to put her ashore and save the lives of the passengers, and to enforce his request pointed the wheelsman to the flames then bursting out around the smoke-pipes up on the deck where they were. The wheelsman made no reply, and the boat was not put for the shore, or, if the attempt was made, it was after the engine had been stopped and her headway about gone. Mr. C. jumped down upon the lower hurricane deck, and then went down a stanchion to the main deck, where he found a life passenger stool, and seeing that he got down over the outside of the bow as low as he could, where the fire reached nothing but his left hand, with which he held on.

Mr. C. got off his coat and boots, and while doing so a number threw themselves overboard, one man knocking Mr. C.'s hat off as he went over.

Mr. C. held on as long as he could, until his hand was so burned that he was forced to leap, taking his stool with him, which sustained him until he was picked up by a boat from shore, and placed on board the propeller *Fintry*. When Mr. C. was on the main deck before he found his stool, he heard the order given by some one to port the helm of the wheel, and looking up saw two persons standing in front of the wheel-house, and the smoke completely circling around the wheel-house, and he thought the wheels-man was trying to turn the wheel, but from what the engineer stated, the engine at that time must have been stopped.

Mrs. Morris was picked up by the same small boat, having floated with a life-preserver, put on by her husband. Mr. M. was also saved. This boat picked up at that time three or four persons. Mr. Cary was in company with Mr. Stone and Mr. Farr, of Brooksville, of this county. Mr. Stone is missing, but Mr. Farr was saved. Hopes are yet entertained that Mr. Stone may be at Malden, as Mr. C. heard on his way down yesterday that there were some passengers at that point somewhat burned. The wreck was burning when Mr. C. came down the river yesterday morning.

There is something unaccountable in the failure of the officers to discover the fire, for Capt. Atwood, of the *Bay State*, had a conversation with the captain of the steamer who was at Malden when the *Collins* passed, and who cried out to the officers of the *Collins* to put the boat ashore as she was on fire. Mr. Cary, on his way down yesterday, had a conversation with the engineer of the *Collins*, and asked him why the boat was not put ashore as soon as the alarm was heard. The engineer said there were so many false alarms about fire that it was not customary, as it would damage the boat.

The only way of ascertaining who were on board, was by the clerk of the *Collins*, after the passengers got on the *Fintry*, enquiring of each one what they knew of the passengers. So that the account as to the loss of life is very uncertain. The boat started from Detroit about 8½ o'clock, and the fire took place much earlier than was first stated. Every attention was shown the passengers on board the *Fintry*. There were no directions heard by Mr. Cary *from the Captain to the passengers* as to how they should save themselves, and each one among *passengers* and *crew seemed to look* out for himself. The feeling among the passengers is strong against Captain Jones, and the catastrophe demands a searching investigation. The idea that the fire took from tobacco pipes, is looked upon by the passengers as ridiculous.

News from Lake Superior—Tremendous Storm.

From the Detroit Advertiser, Oct. 10.

The steamer *E. K. Collins* arrived from from the Saut on Sunday afternoon. We learn from an extra of the *Lake Superior Mining News*, published on Ontonagon, and dated Oct. 3, that one of the severest storms that has been witnessed for several years has visited the Lakes. The most substantial buildings were rocked so as to threaten immediate prostration. Four hundred and fifty feet of the long pier in the course of construction on Ontonagon, and which was nearly finished, were carried away with a large amount of goods, provisions, machinery, &c. The total loss is estimated at $15,000.

On the pier the *Peninsula* had discharged a large amount of freight for the mines.

There was much machinery belonging to the National and also to the Ridge Mine, that was on the pier. Besides there were also provisions and supplies for the Ohio Trap Rock Mining Co. on the pier.

The Presbyterian Church, just raised and covered, was blown down.

It is stated in a private letter received by James Carson, Esq., and dated the 6th instant, that the schooner *Alpha*, loaded with powder for Carson & Close and J. Sexton & Co., was ashore inside of the Detour. Water was standing over the cabin floor, so that one or two tiers of casks were damaged.

Tremendous Storm.

From the Lake Superior Mining News.

Ontonagon, Tuesday, Oct. 3—12 M.

We have been visited by the most severe storm that has occurred upon the Lakes in many years, and during the present writing the wind is howling with unmitigated violence, and the rain beating with such force as to penetrate the walls of every house in the village.

The storm commenced this morning about 3 o'clock, and continued to increase until it seemed almost impossible to estimate its force. The most substantial buildings are rocked so as to threaten almost immediate prostration. The storm increased this morning to such severity that the waves rolled over the long pier-head to a fearful height, and the wind being from the northeast, the sea was driven into the river until the island, which is usually dry, in two hours was covered about four or five feet deep. About *fifty feet of the extreme end of the pier was first carried away, and with it the bulk of the freight, and it then continued to give away until about 450* feet was finally swept away with all on it. The total loss is estimated at about $15,000. *Old trees* of the forest are blown down, and many of the smaller evergreens, left in the streets and lots, are prostrated. The Presbyterian Church, just raised and covered, is blown out of position, and several other new buildings in different degrees of progress, are materially injured.

The great difficulty to be apprehended, besides the actual loss, is the fact that at this late period of the season it is impossible to make new orders for provisions with the hope of getting them filled; therefore many will be seriously disappointed in getting their Winter supplies.

Some of those who lost freight have been endeavoring to secure that portion which floated, and found the shore of the Lake strewed with casks and boxes. It is thought that much of it may be recovered; if so, the loss may be reduced to $4,000 or $5,000.

A Man Sentenced to Death for the Murder of his Wife.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Oct. 10.

At half-past five o'clock yesterday afternoon Judge Marvin passed sentence upon Wm. Darry. He was brought into Court by Sheriff Candee and Deputies Hopkins and Hurlburt. His appearance was quite dejected, and on entering the Court-room he looked about as though fully aware of the fate that awaited him.

Mr. Swain, the District Attorney, arose and *moved that the Court proceed to pass judgment* upon Wm. Darry, who had been convicted of the murder of his wife.

Judge Marvin then addressed the prisoner as follows:

Darry, stand up. (Darry arose and leaned against one of the pillars.) You have been tried upon an indictment for the murder of Mary Darry, your wife. Upon that indictment you have been convicted. Have you anything to say why judgment upon that conviction should not now be pronounced against you?

Darry—Yes, your Honor, I have; but I suppose it's of no use for me to say anything. What was sworn to against me is untrue, and what the witness swore to wasn't true. I don't know as I have anything more to say.

Judge Marvin—Darry, if you have nothing more to add to what you have said, it becomes our duty to proceed and to announce to you the sentence of the Court. Your trial was a brief one. The evidence of the facts disclosed were few, but they told against you with great power and effect. Your trial was conducted with a degree of coolness and decision I have never known equalled. There was no excitement in the Jury-box; no excitement evinced by the prosecution; no excitement on the part of the witnesses who were placed on the stand. All was conducted with calmness and in accordance with strict propriety.

The brief story told by three or four witnesses told powerfully and effectually against you. You had been married about three months. Your wife had one child by her first husband. We do not learn but that your married life was happy until about six days before her death. The difficulty which then arose was upon some matter that had not been fully disclosed, and from that time commenced a series of brutalities against her which resulted in her death. The case was not made out by one witness. On Saturday night she died; but as early as the Sunday or Monday before, you commenced your inhuman conduct.

Darry—Never, never; I never commenced any brutalities against her.

Judge Marvin—There is no doubt, from the evidence, that as early as Wednesday you felled her to the floor; that on another occasion you felled her with an axe helve, and on another with a chair. As early as Monday or Tuesday, you commenced, after you had retired to rest, to inflict on her blows which caused her death. You laid beside your wife, and with your fist inflicted repeated and successive blows on the pit of her stomach. You continued this for one or two successive nights, and we have from the humane and intelligent physician who testified here, the account of the blows that caused her death. That the physician spoke the truth there could be no doubt. On Wednesday you were arrested and were admonished by the officers that you had acted in violation of law and had inhumanly treated your wife. I have thus referred to the acts which resulted in her death.

But, Darry, there has been exhibited on your trial that which, I trust in God, will rarely, if ever, happen again among civilized beings. It appears that not one word of complaint was heard from the lips of the wife upon whom you were thus inflicting those violences which terminated her life, although her aged father and mother were sleeping in an adjoining room. We learn from your own acts and declaration, that it was your premeditated design to take her life. I have watched the evidence with care and solicitude, to see if something had not transpired to soften the case and enable it to be viewed in another light. The only question submitted by your counsel was, with what intent and what motive the blows were committed, and with what malice aforethought. Yet the Jury, in view of all this evidence and the circumstances under which they were given, together with your own declarations, have found you guilty.

On one occasion when you had felled her to the floor, probably with a chair, and when you supposed no eye saw you, you used language which enables us to look into the heart itself. You said, as she fell to the floor, *Die!* and with an oath repeated it—*Die!* and this was after one of the nights when you had made those repeated thrusts into the pit of her stomach. This case has opened a volume for reflection. During all this time, not one word of complaint was heard from her. She only said, "Oh, William, how could you do it?" When you struck her again she made the same appeal. There was no complaint.

As I have said, this case has presented a new chapter in the history of the human heart. I have not believed there was a man on earth in whom there was not some genuine throbs of kindness. Even the cool age, when appealed to, sometimes withholds the uplifted arm. Not so with you.

We learn from the humane physician who was called in on Friday, and who visited the deceased on Saturday, that he told her she was failing. She replied, "I know it;" and when he desired to learn from her why it was she permitted her husband to pound her to death, she indicated to him that she preferred the absence of her father and mother from the room. After they retired she told the physician her story, and said the reason why she never complained was because they had been opposed to the marriage; that she loved you, and was resolved to bear all without complaint. But when you felled her to the floor on Friday evening, she could keep it back no longer. Here, on one side, we have a touching exhibition of female loveliness and devotion. On the other, a continued perseverance in cruelty such as I never read of. I do not make these remarks to inflict pain.

Darry—Its awful, your honor.

Judge Marvin—But I repeat them because, now, when being called on to say why sentence should not be pronounced, you simply say, "it is not true."

Darry—They swore to it, I know; but there's another Judge besides yourself, who knows the heart of man.

Judge Marvin—Several witnesses have testified to the facts, as to how death was caused; and we have from you the evidence of the pounding of her stomach. It is painful to us that you should make these exhibitions here.

Darry—God forbid, your honor.

Judge Marvin—Apparently, you never exhibited any sympathy or feeling for the deceased, when she exhibited so much for you. But with this we have nothing to do. You have run your career. You have been an intemperate man. You said to the officers who arrested you, that the reason you killed your wife was, that she got drunk, and that you would continue it. There is no evidence that she drank; on the contrary, the evidence goes to show that she was entirely temperate.

Your career henceforth is to be matter between you and your Creator, and to him we refer you and your case—a Maker who is *ever merciful even to the most guilty*.

The judgment of the law is that you be taken hence *to jail, and there be confined until the 30th day of November next*, and that, on that day, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the *forenoon* and 2 o'clock *in the afternoon*, you be taken to the place of execution, and there hung until you are dead. The Sheriff of the County will *see the sentence carried into effect.*

During the delivery of the sentence, Darry stood *perfectly still, leaning against the pillar*, and manifesting scarcely any emotion. The Court-room was nearly filled with *spectators*, and profound stillness was observed during the time the Judge was speaking. Darry walked quietly back to jail, accompanied by the keepers, conversing on the way about the circumstances of the trial.

The South Pacific Coast.

We have received dates from Valparaiso to the 1st inst., and from Lima to the 11th inst.

The political movements of interest at Valparaiso, during the last two weeks, have been few. The matter of the Jesuits, after the excitement at one time caused by it, has fallen back again into its former silence. The rejection in the House of the measure to authorize their return to Chile, and to endow them again with property, has laid the whole affair at rest. Since that, politics have returned to their former level, and are flowing in their usual quiet channel.

An important item has been the diminution of the duty on silks. One member moved, that the lower duty proposed on silks should also be extended to shoes, ready-made clothing, furniture, and carriages, and this, after discussion, was approved in this form:

"Silk goods shall pay in future 15 per cent., instead of 25, which they now pay. Shoes and ready-made clothing, now paying 30 per cent., shall likewise pay 15. Duties on carriages and furniture shall be reduced from 30 per cent to 25."

A proposition has been presented to the Government, to be submitted to Congress, to authorize the *foundation of a Bank of Discount and Deposits*, which only awaits this authorization to be organized and to go into operation. The capital of the Bank is to be $1,500,000, divided into 3,000 shares of $500 each. This capital may be augmented.

From the owner of a small coasting schooner who just returned to Panama from the Gulf of Dulce, we learn that he left there a Peruvian ship, commanded by an American, and having on board a number of Peruvian political exiles. The vessel was bound to Manila, but the prisoners took possession of her when a short time out, and forced the Captain to bring her to the Gulf of Dulce, where it was their intention to put him and part of his crew on shore, but a compromise was entered into, and the Captain had engaged to bring them to the nearest port in Ecuador. Among the exiles were two priests. These are doubtless the parties lately arrested by order of General Echenique, and sent away in charge of Captain Pederson, late of the *Quickstep*.

Lynch Law in Maryland—A Negro Murderer Hung.

From the Baltimore Republican, Oct. 10.

On Thursday last, in Denton, Caroline County, Maryland, a negro man named Dave Thomas was tried for the murder of Wm. H. Butler. Being only convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to sixteen years and seven months imprisonment in the penitentiary, the friends and neighbors of the murdered man became highly indignant, and there were strong demonstrations of disapprobation manifested on the Court-House Green, where a large and excited crowd had assembled, and serious threats were made to force open the jail, take the negro out and lynch him. The excitement was very great—so much so that the Court authorized the sheriff to summon a posse sufficient to quell any disturbance that might occur.

The excitement at the time passed off; but on Saturday night, it appears, dire threats were rendered by an incensed mob of some sixty or seventy men, who subsequently forced the jail, notwithstanding the efforts of the sheriff and his deputies, and after securing the negro, placed a rope around his neck, and hung him up to the nearest tree until life became totally extinct. The crowd then dispersed, having carried out the sentence of Judge Lynch to its deadliest extent.

The Fog Lifting.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

A foul and dishonorable trick has been played us. The Seward Whigs who had a majority in the Syracuse Convention and controlled its proceedings, secured our approbation of its ticket by the adoption of resolutions in which we were able, for the most part, to concur. After we had engaged our support to the candidates and expressed our acquiescence in the resolutions, it was made evident that the moderation of those resolutions was only a lure to entice us into the support of principles which we do not approve. No sooner are we pledged than the mask is permitted to fall, and Mr. Seward and other friends of the candidates conspire to place them on a platform, and make them the representatives of principles utterly repugnant to those of the Whig party. We foresaw at once what this all meant, and whither it all tended; but we reprobate hasty action, and have waited rather *to afford these gentlemen whose names stand at the head of our columns an opportunity for defining their position*, than in the expectation that they have anything to say for themselves which will be satisfactory. We have not been hasty, and shall not be; but from the very first it has been decided that if Messrs. Clark & Co. swallow the Auburn platform, *they must procure votes where they can find them. They need not count on ours.*

Extraordinary Case.

A few days ago a woman, named Mrs. Hunter, residing at Brax Woods, passed an animal of an extraordinary description. She imagines that it has been in her stomach for upwards of six years, as during that period she had experienced novel and unpleasant sensations, which no remedy in the shape of medicine could remove, and of which she is now relieved. The animal is three inches in circumference, and about six inches in length, has a head shaped like that of a cat, mouth well formed, no eyes and no feet. Its tail is forked, but not sharp. The belly is flat, and nearly an inch in breadth. The whole body is covered by incipient scales, and is striped like a leech. Around the neck and shoulders there is a membraneous frill of a peculiar form. The color of the animal is dark brown, the nose being white. The circumstance has created great sensation in the neighborhood. Mrs. Hunter is about fifty-five years of age, and has for a long time been in ill health.—*Glasgow Daily Mail.*

Youthful Travelers.—The steamer *Penobscot*, Capt. Flowers, from Bangor, brought to this city yesterday, Rev. John Sawyer, of Garland, Me., and 99 years, and one of the deacons of the church in Garland, aged 75 years. "Father Sawyer," as everybody down East calls him, is the oldest minister in Maine, and has long been distinguished for his useful and assiduous labors in the ministry. Though now well stricken in years, he retains much of his early vigor, being able to preach once or twice on a Sabbath, without inconvenience, and in a voice that would, probably, fill the largest meeting-house in this city. Mr. Sawyer is now on his way to preach, by appointment, in the town where he began his ministry, in New-Hampshire, some 75 years ago!

The venerable deacon who accompanies Father Sawyer, has lived on the Penobscot fifty years. In 1804, he ascended the river, and took up his abode in that wilderness, and has never been down to the mouth of the river from that time to the present trip.—*Boston Traveller.*

Baby Wisdom.—A little girl, about five years old, one day heard a preacher praying most lustily, till the roof rang with the strength of his supplication. Turning to her mother, and beckoning the maternal ear down to a speaking distance, she whispered, "Mother, don't you think that if he lived nearer to God, he wouldn't have to talk so loud?"—*True Flag.*

Smart Girls.—A couple of girls were arrested in Nashua a few days since for some sort of impropriety, and ordered to Amherst jail. Before leaving, they escaped from their keepers once, but were soon retaken. At Amherst they were given a high berth in the institution there, but last Wednesday night they jumped from an attic window, went a mile or so and stole a horse and wagon from Mr. F. W. Holbrook and came to this city. They put their horse up at one of the stables, and prowled about the city for some day or two, but were finally arrested in the woods near the reservoir, and taken back to Amherst.—*Manchester Democrat.*

Foreign Items.

The orders for exportation from Birmingham have been prodigious, but the war is somewhat interfering with the Turkish demand. The burning climates of the East are most favorable to the umbrella trade. Immense quantities are also made and exported to the East and West Indies.

Mr. George Elton, a youth of fifteen, brother-in-law of Hon. and Rev. A. Sugden, of Newdigate, Surrey, has been committed for trial, together with Mr. Sugden's groom, for assaulting a young girl, who was employed as a housemaid in the house of his brother-in-law.

At Lydd, in Sussex, a married woman named Terry, the mother of four young children, was shot through the head, in consequence of one of the children getting access to a gun which the husband had laid on a table with the intention of drawing the charge.

The Hauenstein Tunnel (Bâle) is pierced to a *length of 365 feet on the southern*, and 400 feet on the northern side of the mountain. The three *shafts are 174, 190, and 290 feet deep*. The whole tunnel, 8,300 feet long, must be ready in August, 1856.

A few days ago a mushroom was gathered near *Longridge Church, which weighed thirteen ounces.* It measured two feet one inch in circumference, and was quite fresh, appearing to have recently grown.

A young woman, named Eliza Ann Lound, was last week committed by the Coroner of Grantham to take her trial for the wilful murder of her illegitimate infant child, by burying it alive in a field.

The amount of the wealth at Sebastopol is computed to be £20,000,000. The fortifications have cost not less than £7,000,000, and the military and naval stores are of prodigious value.

Mr. Slack, the well-known manufacturer of apparatus for filtering water, was found lying dead on the floor of his shop, in Commercial-road, Lamberth, on Tuesday morning.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL PER EUROPA.

State of Trade.

The Manchester Market was dull, and prices were unchanged.

Liverpool Timber Market....Sept. 29.

Messrs. Ewing & Co. report sales of Savannah Pitch Pine at retail only. They quote New-York Hogshead Staves, £13@£15 9s. and Pipe Staves, £35@£36; New-Orleans Hogsheads, £14@£19, and Wine Pipes, £20@£23.

London Produce Markets....Sept. 29.

Baring Brothers & Co. say the Colonial and Foreign produce markets have not shown great animation, though prices are supported. American Flour, 33s.@40s.; and Wheat, 60s.@66s. ⅌ quarter. Rice—There has been a large business in Indian. Sugar firm, and tending upwards. Tea was a shade higher, and there were buyers at 11d. Tallow was quoted 62s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine steady, at prices a shade lower, viz.: 40s. Crude was quoted nominally, at 10s. 6d.@10s. 9d. Nothing reported in Iron. Lead was active: Pig at £23 10s.@£23 15s; Refined, £24; Straits Tin, £110@£112; and Banca, £114.

Glasgow Markets.

John Attha & Co. report Breadstuffs free of sale, at an advance. Lard—A healthier tone was apparent in this article, and the quotations were 58s.@59s. Tallow—Dull. Resin—Common wanted at 4s. 6d. For fine, prices are considerably lower. Beef wanted. Fine Pork had sold at 70s.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

Thursday, Oct. 12—6 P. M.

ASHES—There were 100 bbls. purchased, to-day, at $6 25 for Pearls, and $7 for Pots, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is rather quiet, but firm, pending the arrival of the *Europa's* mails. The sales of the day have been very limited, within our range:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & T.
Ordinary to good. ⅌ lb.	7½@ 8	7½@ 8	7½@ 8	7½@ 8¼
Low Middling	9 @ 9¼	9 @ 9¼	9¼@ 9½	9½@ 9¾
Middling	9 @ 9¼	9¼@ 9½	9½@ 9¾	9¾@10
Good Middling	9¾@10	9¾@10	9¾@10	10 @10½
Middling Fair	10 @10½	10½@11	10½@11	11 @11½

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands, influenced by the *scantiness of the supply on hand*, by the prevalence of a lively Eastern and local demand, and by the favorable tenor of the *Europa's* news, have advanced about 25c. ⅌ bbl., and still favor owners. Eastern and local dealers are yet the principal buyers. Shippers are idle. The day's business consists of 9,600 bbls. We quote:

Sour, ⅌ bbl.	$6 75 @$7 50
Superfine, No. 2	7 00 @ 7 75
Ordinary State	8 12½@ 8 25
Straight State	8 25 @ 8 50
Favorite State	8 37½@ 8 50
Mixed Western	8 25 @ 8 37½
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 37½@ 8 50
Fancy Michigan	8 50 @ 8 62½
Common to good Ohio	8 25 @ 8 50
Fancy Ohio	8 50 @ 8 62½
Extra Ohio	8 75 @ 9 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 75 @ 9 50
Fancy Genesee	8 50 @ 8 75
Extra Genesee	8 75 @10 00

Superfine Canadian, in bond, is more sought after and is dearer. There have been 500 bbls. taken at $7 75 ⅌ bbl., and subsequently $8 was the greatest asking price. Southern is in good request at enhanced rates. About 2,300 bbls. realized $8 25@$8 75 for mixed to very good straight, and $8 75@$9 25 for favorite to fancy and extra, ⅌ bbl. Sales transpired to-day of 125 bbls. Rye Flour at $5 50@$6 25; and 200 bbls. Jersey Corn Meal at $4 25 ⅌ bbl.—indicating a uniform market.

GRAIN—Wheat is scarce and wanted. Millers have very little on hand and they are anxious to get a supply of prime parcels. There is no inquiry for export, of any consequence. The day's movements embrace 1,800 bushels good Southern Red at $1 60; and 2,500 Upper Lake do. at $1 45 ⅌ bushel. Rye is dull and heavy at about $1 13½ ⅌ bushel. Barley is without essential change. Oats are less abundant and in improved demand at 47c.@50c. for State, and 53c.@55c. for Western, ⅌ bushel. Corn *is moderately active at rather higher* prices. The receipts are less extensive, and the stock is decreasing. The day's operations comprise 54,000 bushels at 80c. for unsound, 81c.@83½c. for sound Western mixed, and 85c. for round Yellow; of which latter kind only one parcel changed hands.

GROCERIES—Coffee and Molasses are quiet, but steady, while Sugars are more inquired for, partly by Canadian merchants, at buoyant prices. The day's sales include 250 bags Rio Coffee, at 10½c.@11½c.; 150 Cape St. Domingo do., at 10½c. ⅌ lb.; 25 Porto Rico Molasses at 30c. ⅌ gallon; 500 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar, in bond for Canada, at 4½c.@4¾c.; 270 do. do., free, at 5½c.@6c.; and 200 hhds. Cuba do. at 5½c. ⅌ lb. Teas are less active, at unchanged figures. We annex the details of this forenoon's auction sale:

BY L. M. HOFFMAN & CO.

Imported in ships *Wizard, R. B. Milan, Pampero*, &c.

Hyson—54 half chests at 41, 48 do 37.

Young Hyson—10 half chests at 47, 15 do. 41½, 49 do. 40½, 32 do. 39, 50 do. 37½, 96 do. 36, 116 do. 35, 15 do. 34½, 200 do. 34, 186 do. 33½, 10 do. 39½, 91 do. 31½, 77 do. 20½, 84 do. 28½, 483 do. 28, 90 do. 27, 40 do. 26½, 288 do. 25½, 7 do. 24½, 119 do. 23, 96 do. 22½, 50 do 16.

Souchong—30 half chests, 30.

Congou—52 half chests, 19.

Hyson Skin—11 half chests at 28½; 43 do. at 20½.

Oolong—45 half chests at 27; 51 do. at 26, 50 do. at 29½; 25 do. at 26; 98 do. at 27½; 114 do. at 25½; 86 do. at 30.

HAY—Sales of 1,000 bales River transpired to-day at 80c. for shipment, and 90c.@$1; for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are sparingly purchased by home dealers and consumers at 37c.@40c. for new, and 30c.@33c. for old, ⅌ lb.; but are in better request for export,—and have been freely bought during the past two or three days for this purpose, at, however, private bargain.

LATHS—Eastern are quickly taken on arrival at $1 87½ ⅌ thousand. Hence, there is no accumulation of stock.

LIME—Rockland is selling slowly at 90c. for common, and $1 20 for lump, ⅌ bbl. There is not much offering.

METALS—We have heard of nothing new in Copper. The recent sales of Scotch Pig Iron add up 500 tons, at $36 50@$37, usual credit, ⅌ ton. Lead, Steel, and Tin are quiet, but firm.

NAVAL STORES—Are less sought after. Crude Turpentine is worth $4 62½@$4 75 ⅌ 280 lbs. Some lots of Spirits do. brought 58c.@59c. ⅌ gallon. Tar is scarce and held at $3 75@$4 00 ⅌ bbl. Rosin is quiet at old prices; 400 bbls. strained common Rosin were bought at $2 12½ ⅌ bbl., delivered.

OILS—No essential variation is discernible in the market for Whale, Sperm, or Olive. Linseed is in limited demand at 74c.@76c. ⅌ gallon. Lard is more in request at 80c.@83c. ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in improved demand at unaltered figures. There have been 1,300 bbls. disposed of to-day, at $12 25@$12 31½ for Mess, and $11 12½ for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats remain dull and nominal. Lard is quiet, but steady. 300 bbls. fair to prime realized 10½c.@10¾c. ⅌ lb. Beef is inactive and languid. Sales of 150 bbls. were recorded at $11 for old Country Mess; $12@$13 50 for new do. do.; $14 for City do.; $15@$15 25 for repacked Chicago do., and $15 50@$15 75 for extra do. do., ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess Beef and Beef Hams are unchanged. Butter is plenty and heavy at 13c.@17c. for Ohio; 17c.@20c. for Western New-York, and 21c.@24c. for Orange County, ⅌ lb. Fair to Prime Cheese is in good supply and request at 9c.@10½c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Is without change. The stock is light and the demand is fair, chiefly from the trade. The day's sales include 80 tierces middling to prime, at $5 25@$5 75 ⅌ 100 lbs.

TALLOW—There were 12,500 lbs. prime procured at 12c.@12½c., ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—Rules quiet at full rates. Some 30 hhds. Kentucky brought 7c.@8½c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Is more active, but at much lower prices. There have been 1,000 bbls. Ohio and Prison disposed of during the day, at 34½c.@35½c. cash, ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were rather brisker. For Liverpool, the engagements included 250 bales Cotton at ¼d. ⅌ lb.; and 50,000 bushels Corn at 4d. in bulk, and 4½d. in ships' bags, ⅌ bushel. For Glasgow there were taken 100 tierces Beef at 3s. 6d. For other ports we heard of no important shipments and rates were unchanged.

INSTRUCTION.

OTTIGNON'S GYMNASIUM, Nos. 159 AND 161 CROSBY-ST.—BODILY EXERCISE THE BEST MEDICINE.—The public are respectfully informed that a class has just been formed for instruction in gymnastics at the above establishment and will be continued EVERY EVENING throughout the season. We would especially call the attention of Dyspeptics and persons whose habits are entirely sedentary to the necessity of exercise in order to keep the physical system in a condition to resist unhealthy influences. The Gymnasium is open daily from sunrise until 10 o'clock P. M., for general exercise. The gentlemen's class meets every evening at 8 o'clock.
JOHN WOOD, Director.
Sparring taught privately by C. F. OTTIGNON, Proprietor.

NEW-YORK CONFERENCE SEMINARY.—This is a boarding institution for ladies and gentlemen, with twenty-four professors and teachers, located at Charlotteville, N. Y., 53 miles southwest of Albany. The rooms are large, with clothes-presses attached. We have distinguished professors of music and modern languages. The class in Piano music numbered 120 during the past year. Board, room furnished, washing, incidentals and tuition in common English for a quarter, of eleven weeks, $31. Circulars found at No. 44 Beekman and No. 24 Vesey-sts., New-York. Address A. FLACH, Principal, Charlotteville, New-York.

RAYMOND INSTITUTE, CARMEL, PUTNAM COUNTY, N. Y., Rev. HENRY G. LIVINGSTON, A. M., Principal. The Winter Session will commence on November 1, and continue 22 weeks. Each department is provided with the most able and experienced teachers. Parents may visit the Institution and return the same day to the City. Terms—Board, tuition, furnished rooms, fuel, washing, and lights, $140 per year. Modern Languages, Music, Drawing, and Painting, extra. Circulars may be obtained at Shepards, No. 152 Fulton-st., or on application to the Principal.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—Beautifully located on Otsego Lake—Rev. J. L. G. McKOWN, A. M., Principal. A new Boarding-School for both sexes; 15 Professors and Teachers; buildings new and well furnished. Particular attention paid to Music and Oil Painting. Expenses for the year, including board and everything except the ornamentals, within $100. First term commences Nov. 15. For further particulars, address the Principal.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE—New and superb brick buildings for 300 boarders. Rev JOS E. KING, A. M., Principal, assisted by twenty professors and teachers. Board, washing, fuel, furnished room, incidentals and common English for fourteen weeks, $37 60, if paid in advance. Winter term opens Dec. 7, 1854. Circulars with full information may be had at No. 200 Mulberry-st., No. 2 Park-row, New-York, or by addressing Rev. H. B. TAYLOR, Steward, Fort Edward, New-York.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A select BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS. The thirtieth semi-annual session of this institution will commence Nov. 1. Circulars may be obtained of SHEPARD & CO., No. 152, and IVISON & PHINNEY, No. 178 Fulton-st.; RAYNOR, No. 76 Bowery; WILCOX'S School Agency, No. 201 Broadway, or by addressing the Principal. DAVID S. ROWE, A. M., Principal.
CHAS. L. DAVIS, Vice Principal.

THE SCHOOL OF MR. BINGHAM FOR BOYS—Called the CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM, Bible House, Astor-place, entrance on 3d-av., began the first term of its third year Sept. 25. There are now several vacancies in each of the two departments, the complement being twenty. The thorough, systematic and elegant training afforded is peculiar, and believed to be unequaled in this country.

SING SING COLLEGE INSTITUTE.—This select Boarding School for boys will reopen on the first Monday in November. The course of instruction is well adapted for fitting young gents for any class in College, or for mercantile pursuits. No extra charges for modern languages. Circulars can be obtained at CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH'S, or by addressing the Principal, THOS. C. O'REILLY, Sing Sing.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, (entrance No. 138 Macdougal-st.) GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Principals—Commences its twelfth school-year on the second MONDAY of Sept., 1854. Pupils from 7 to 20 years of age. Catalogues of Terms, &c., at APPLETON'S and at the Institute.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE—Long Island, reopens Nov. 1. Mrs. W. JONES receives ten pupils, to whom, aided by three resident teachers, she imparts a thorough and accomplished education. Music, French and Drawing are cultivated with eminent success. Terms $300 per annum, inclusive of all extras. Cards of JAMES IRWIN, Esq., No. 235 Broadway.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 539 Broadway (west side, second door above 17th-st.)—The Classical, English and Junior Departments of my School will be opened on MONDAY, Sept. 11. Further particulars may be obtained at St. Mark's Rectory, No. 158 2d-av.; or from circulars at the principal bookstores. GEORGE C. ANTHON.

SELECT FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—Between Greenpoint and Astoria, on the East River, commences 21st quarter MONDAY, 16th Oct. Pupils are received, and visits of parents welcomed at any time. Distance 25 minutes from Peck-slip by steamboat Ravenswood. Terms $50 per quarter. J. L. THOMPSON, Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BELLPORT, L. I.—The Fourth Term of the Bellport Classical Institute will commence on the first TUESDAY in November. For circulars apply to WM. KEVAN, Esq., No. 116 Water-st., New-York, and for full particulars address JAMES CRUIKSHANK, Principal.
BELLPORT, L. I., Sept. 12, 1854.

ROSE HILL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Danbury, Conn. The Fall Session commences on MONDAY, Oct. 16.
Mrs. C. H. WHITE, Principal.
Refers to W. T. PINKNEY, President of the Astor Insurance Company, No. 67 Chatham-st., New York.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY.—The new term begins September [illegible]. Circulars may be obtained at the bookstores of ROE LOCKWOOD & SON, THOS. J. CROWEN, CHAS. S. FRANCIS, and SAMUEL RAYNOR, or at the University, from the Janitor.
GEO. S. PARKER, Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The advertiser is prepared to receive a few scholars for the Winter Session. Circulars containing full particulars may be obtained at S. RAYNOR'S Bookstore, No. 76 Bowery; or by addressing J. B. NICHOLS, Principal, Weston, Conn.

INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO-FORTE, GUITAR, AND ACCORDION, in a scientific, easy, and modern style, by Miss BROWN, on reasonable terms. No. 198 Canal-st., between Varick and Hudson. Apply any Monday or Thursday.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—At Stamford, Conn. E. B. NICHOLS, Principal. The Winter Term commences Nov. 1. Circulars containing particulars, can be had at Raynor's Bookstore No. 76 Bowery, or by addressing the Principal.

RARITAN BAY UNION SCHOOL.—Will commence Oct. 16. For circulars descriptive of this School apply by mail, post-paid, to THEODORE D. WELD, Perth Amboy, N. J.

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL.—Parents or guardians, wishing to place children in a good country school, where the number is limited, may do so by applying to A. A. GOOLD, No. 187 Bowery.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 806 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ELEVENTH-ST.—Mr. DODWORTH has the honor of announcing to his friends and the public, that the classes for the ensuing season will commence on SATURDAY, Oct. 7, at 3 P. M., for ladies, at 4 for children, and at 7½ o'clock for gentlemen. The elegant establishment has been additionally decorated, the floor relaid, and other improvements made during the Summer months. The improved system of instruction, so successful since its adoption, will be retained with slight alterations suggested by experience. Every novelty worthy of attention will be introduced, in addition to all the dances in ordinary use—with the same careful attention to the progress and deportment of the pupils, which has been so distinguished a characteristic of this Academy. Circulars containing the days, hours, and terms of instruction, can be had at any time at the Academy, or will be sent by post.

THE ART OF DANCING—At No. 54 East 13th-st., *fourth house west of Broadway, south side*. M. CHARRUAUD respectfully announces to his friends and patrons, that his classes will commence on SATURDAY, 14th, and MONDAY, 16th of October. Days WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 12 o'clock, noon, and 3 o'clock afternoon, for ladies and children; MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 7 in the evening, for gentlemen. Particular attention paid to la tenue, and deportment of pupils. Boarding seminaries and private classes attended to. Circulars can be obtained as above. Soirees as usual. Pupils can enter at any time during the term. The 6th-av. and Fulton Ferry, and all the Broadway stages pass near the room.

MRS. A. LANNAY'S DANCING SCHOOL.—At Montague Hall, No. 5 Court-st., Brooklyn, will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 18. Lessons on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, commencing at 3½ o'clock. Mrs. L. will be assisted by her daughter. MATINEES DANSANTES, as heretofore. Instruction given in schools and to private classes. For particulars, apply to Mrs. L. at No. 43 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

BURNTON'S PRIVATE EVENING DANCING SCHOOL, No. 590 Broadway, for ladies and gentlemen—Separate Classes are now forming for new beginners, for those who are somewhat advanced, and for those who require instruction in the more difficult branches of the art. Circulars can be had, and all applications to be made at No. 274 Bowery, Bookstore.

DANCING—MORE NEW CLASSES.—L. De G. BROOKES, North Broome-st., is now forming several new classes, to commence immediately. All the fashionable dances taught in one course of lessons. Private instruction at hours to suit the applicants.

DANCING.—Mr. SARACCO has the honor to inform the ladies of Brooklyn that a dancing class for young ladies has been formed under his direction, in Mrs. CRUGER'S School, No. 209 Henry-st., Brooklyn, on the 10th of October. Lessons on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 3 P. M.

UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE, New-York, Oct. 9, 1854.
THIS OFFICE will be open for business on and after THIS DAY.
Deposits of Gold and Silver Bullion will be received on the same terms as at the Mint.
Payment for deposits will be made either in stamped bars, in coins, or in certificates, at the option of the owners, to be expressed at the time of making their deposits.
Silver purchases are not made at this office.
For the present it will be impossible to admit visitors to witness the operations of the office.
SAM. F. BUTTERWORTH, Superintendent.

WINDMILL.—Just what the civilized world have looked for for many centuries. HALLADAY'S SELF-REGULATING WINDMILL will be on exhibition at the State Fair, Philadelphia, Sept. 27 to 29, New-York, Oct. 3 to 6, New-Haven, Oct. 10 to 13.
HALLADAY, McCRAY & CO., Ellington, Conn.

HORSE FOR SALE.—A fine, stylish driver, 16 hands high, 7 years old, suitable for a physician, or family carriage, is well proportioned, and without a blemish, color bright bay, can be warranted sound and kind. Is to be seen at Mr. BRANHAM'S, No. 45 2d-st.

CHOICE TEAS AND FAMILY GROCERIES, FOREIGN FRUITS, &c.—In all their variety, constantly on hand and for sale wholesale and retail at the lowest market prices, at FOWLER'S, Nos. 296 and 436 Greenwich-st.

TO PRINTERS.—The subscribers are agents for the sale of SUPERIOR PRINTING INKS, manufactured by Parsons, Fletcher & Co., London, and keep on hand the finest qualities of Wood-cut and Colored Inks.
R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS.—For all parts of the world, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for every State in the Union, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner Broadway, N. B.—Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates.

CHARCOAL PIG IRON.—Of a superior quality, manufactured at our works in Clinton County, N. Y., for sale at the lowest market price, by
JOHN S. BUPING & CO., No. 21 Cliff-st., N. Y.

COSTAR'S EFFECTUAL RAT, COCKROACH, &c., EXTERMINATOR—Depot, No. 444 Broadway, New-York. None genuine, unless signed by HENRY R. COSTAR. For sale by all the principal Druggists.

DISSOLUTION.—Mr. EDWARD HUGHES has THIS DAY withdrawn from our firm.
HUGHES, HAMPTON & CO.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A modern three-story frame house, 20 by 40 ft., with extension 15 by 25 feet, all filled in with brick, hard finished, ornamental cornice, centre pieces, sliding doors, marble mantels and grates, gas chandeliers, range, &c. Lot 25 by 125, situate on Adelphi-st., near De Kalb-av. Possession if desired. Rents for $350. Price $3,600; $1,500 mortgage. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A new three story brick mastic front house in Huntington-place, Powers-st., between Bergen and Wyckoff-sts., sub-cellar, front and rear basement, marble mantels, ornamented parlors, water and range in the kitchen and in all modern convenient. Five minutes walk to the City Railroad on Fulton-av., connecting with the Ferry.
F. A. HUNTINGTON, No. 208 Pacific-st., near Bond.

HOUSES FOR SALE—TERMS EASY.—Three new first-class four story houses, in the block of five all alike, each 20 by 55 feet, Nos. 36, 40 and 42, 26th-st., between 4th-av. and Lexington-av. Have every convenience, and will bear thorough examination. Price $14,500 and loan. Apply at No. 46 East 26th-st., or No. 60 William-st., to CHARLES H. SMITH.

HOUSE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—The four story and basement marble front house, corner Pierrepont and Smith-st., with all the modern improvements, lot 25 by 125 feet, 25 feet court yard. Terms very easy. Apply to JNO. BUTLER & BRO., No. 113 Fulton-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE.—An elegantly furnished House in 23d st., between 5th and 6th-avs. Apply to WAINWRIGHT & CO., No. 34 Wall-st.

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD RIVER PLOTS.—From one to three acres each, one on Hell Gate and two plots on Ravenswood Terrace, with sea walls and grounds graded complete. Also, two farms situated about a mile from Astoria, one of 44 and one of 27 acres, high rolling ground, having a fine view of the East River and Flushing Bay, with good dwelling-houses, outbuildings and shade, ornamental and fruit trees. These farms can be divided, having fine locations for dwellings with river scenery. Also, country residences, with or without water fronts, five minutes' walk from steamboat or ferry. A so, houses and lots in Astoria, with from one to 5 lots each, and two stores and dwellings for sale. A large store to lease in Astoria suitable for a manufactory, &c. Building sites for manufacturing purposes may be obtained on lease free of ground rent. Apply to JOSIAH M. WHITNEY, corner of Grand-st. and the Crescent, or at the Office, near Hell-Gate Ferry, Astoria, L. I.

78 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—Situated a mile from the Court-House in Morristown, New-Jersey, on the Mendham Road. This location cannot be surpassed for beauty, having three elevated sites for a dwelling house, and being amply supplied with water. There are seven spring brooks and water courses of the land, which have not failed this dry Summer, independent of which a large brook runs through the centre. Better than half of the land is magnificently wooded, many of the trees being of an old growth, and by a person of taste can be made a most desirable location. On the land is a good barn, corn crib, and house for laboring man. Possession can be given at once. Apply to CHARLES LAMBERT, Morristown, New Jersey.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND—One mile from the Vanderbilt Landing, (Clifton) on the Richmond Road. The place contains four acres of land, all highly cultivated. The dwelling is new and commodious, and has all the modern conveniences and improvements; its site is sufficiently elevated to command a full view of the harbor and City of New-York, and yet of easy access, and is considered one of the most beautiful and healthy locations on the Island. The carriage-house and other out-buildings are all arranged in the most convenient manner. The above will be sold reasonable, or exchanged for good property in this City or Brooklyn. Apply to SIMONSON & WHITTEMORE, No. 60 Wall-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A pleasant Country residence on Long Island, with sixty acres of land and abundance of all kinds of fruit, within 15 miles of New-York, on the North Turnpike from Flushing, having communication three times a day with New-York by stage and railroad. The buildings new and in good repair. For particulars inquire of DE VAN NOSTRAND, No. 168 Broadway corner of John-st., or on the premises of J. HOLLSWORTH.

CRYSTAL PALACE, NEW-YORK, FOR SALE.—The Exhibition building in New-York, known as the CRYSTAL PALACE, together with all the properties connected therewith, belonging to the ASSOCIATION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF THE INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS. For full particulars of dimensions of this building, and of the movable property connected therewith, (including the statue of King Amadeus in plain bronze,) see advertisement in the New-York Tribune, or address the undersigned, Chairman of the Committee of the Board of Directors.
CHARLES H. HASWELL, New-York.

UNION-SQUARE REAL ESTATE OFFICE.—No. 3 Everett House, corner Union-square, (17th-st. and 4th-av.) The undersigned will be happy to give prompt attention to any business in the way of buying, selling, letting or exchanging Real Estate that may be entrusted to his care. Landlords and tenants, buyers and sellers, are respectfully requested to call and assure themselves of the superior facilities he possesses for the prompt transaction of such business. EMERSON W. KEYES.

LOTS IN HARLEM FOR SALE CHEAP.—For sale, 6 lots in 128th-st.—street paved and lighted—the handsomest lots in Harlem. Will be sold separately or together, low, on very easy terms. Apply to J. PECARE, No. 183 Hester-st.

ENGINES FOR SALE—SECOND HAND.—One of ten-horse power and one of two-horse power, with boilers and fixtures complete; both in good running order. Also, one twenty-horse, but recently new, for sale at a bargain. THOS. J. WELLS, 26th and 11th-av.
NEW ENGINES from four to fifty-horse power, on hand and made to order. Also, gearing and all kinds of shafting, boring and saw-mill machinery of every description.

TO LET.

STEAM POWER TO LET.
AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 13th-st., New-York. Both room and power unequaled by any establishment in the United States. Apply to SLOAN & LEGGETT, before 10 A. M., and after 2 P. M.

HOUSE TO LET.—A furnished house, No. [illegible] 16th-st., near Union square, may be let, to a private family for one or two years. It is ready for immediate occupation. Possession given on the 1st of November, or sooner if desired. Inquire on the premises from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

CANAL STREET STORES TO LET OR LEASE.—Two fine stores, &c., on Canal-st.—one on a corner, and the other adjoining—in the immediate vicinity of the Hudson River Railroad Depot and Chatham Market. Rent reasonable to responsible tenants. For further particulars apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 286 Hudson-st.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET.—At Jamaica, L. I., with about 5½ acres of land attached, with fine ornamental and shade trees, &c., within about five minutes walk of the Railroad Depot. Rent till May next, $125. Address, Box No. 2,651 Post-Office.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—The dwelling part of the third story and attic brick house, No. 11 Greenwich-av., opposite the Jefferson Market; is in good order and has 16 rooms. Apply to M. D. BENJAMIN, No. 208 16th-st., or 49 Nassau-st.

TWO NEW COTTAGES TO LET.—Each with two rooms and garden, three lots, on 5th-st., near 5th-av., Brooklyn. Cars run on 5th-av., to the Ferries. Rent $250 to May next. T. H. RODMAN, No. 27 Wall-st.

ROOMS TO LET.—No. 600 Broadway, corner of Houston-st., suitable for artists or for offices. Inquire of W. DURACK, Room No. 17, or THOMAS H. RODMAN, No. 27 Wall-st.

LOTS TO LET OR LEASE.—Four lots on 25th-st., between 1st-av. and East River, with buildings and sheds. Apply to JAMES ROBINSON, No. 125 Pearl-st.

BUILDINGS TO LET.—The Buildings No. 56 Barclay-st. and No. 64 Vesey-st., until 1st of May next. Inquire at the office of Sixth-av. Railroad Company, No. 46 Trinity Building.

TO LET OR LEASE.—The large new Building suitable for manufacturing purposes, well lighted on three sides, No. 130 Mulberry-st., five doors below Grand-st. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 137 Walker-st., corner Bowery.

ONE HALF OF THE OFFICE OR DESK ROOM TO LET.—At No. 34 Wall-st. Inquire of E. C. TAYLOR, on the premises.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET.—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., [illegible] Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STEAM POWER.—Rooms to let, with steady steam power, in the new buildings Nos. 7, 9 and 11, Canal-st., between Centre and Elm, running through to Walker-st. Inquire of J. GAUDU, Engineer, on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—In light and airy rooms in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to
J. C. HULL & SONS, No. 106 Cliff-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GOLD VEST CHAINS—GOLD CURB VEST CHAINS ... $10 to $45
GOLD WAVE VEST CHAINS ... 10 to 35
GOLD ADELAIDE VEST CHAINS ... 11 to 40
GOLD JENNY LIND VEST CHAINS ... 12 to 45
GOLD CHASED & PLAIN VEST CHAINS ... 15 to 50
GOLD HEXAGON VEST CHAINS ... 17 to 60
GOLD WARSAW VEST CHAINS ... 18 to 65
GOLD SQUARE VEST CHAINS ... 11 to 50
GOLD ENGRAVED VEST CHAINS ... 24 to 65
GOLD CHASED VEST CHAINS ... 24 to 70
GOLD FROSTED VEST CHAINS ... 27 to 75
And all other styles for sale at less than the usual prices, by G. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., near Broadway, second floor.

GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a rich assortment of DIAMONDS and all kinds of the Gold Jewelry.
GOLD LEPINE, four holes jeweled ... $20
GOLD WATCHES, from ... $30 to $250
SILVER WATCHES, jeweled ... [illegible] to [illegible]
PLATED TEA SETS, double plated ... 12 to 50
PLATED CAKE BASKETS ... 3 to 10
All our goods are warranted to be as represented.
SQUIRE, LANDER & CO., No. 97 Fulton-st., N. Y.

COOPER WATCHES.—Gold Cooper, Duplex and Lever WATCHES, some in Hunting Cases, splendid timekeepers, for sale very low, at wholesale and retail, by G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway, Importer of Watches and Jewelry.

CHRONOMETER WATCHES.—Very fine Chronometers, which run without any perceptible variation, for sale at less than usual prices, wholesale and retail.
G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry.

JURGENSEN WATCHES.—Splendid JURGENSEN WATCHES, levers and chronometers, perfect time-keepers, for sale, very low, wholesale and retail, by G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor, near Broadway, Importer of Watches and Jewelry.

OFFICE FOR PATENTS, No. 5 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.—AGENCIES IN LONDON, PARIS, BRUSSELS, VIENNA, &c. Specifications and Drawings for Applications, Surrenders for Reissue of Defective Patents, Reconsiderations of Rejected Cases, Interferences and Appeals are prepared and conducted, and Counsel given on all legal and scientific points connected with Patent Matters.
GREAT BRITAIN—Provisional Protections, Registrations, Proclamations and the Great Seal, are procured. Caveats and Oppositions entered and conducted. Assignments and Licenses prepared, stamped and registered in London.
FRENCH, GERMAN, and other Continental Patents are obtained, and Assignments prepared, stamped and registered in the appropriate offices of record.
Specifications, the most important part of an application, especially in Europe, where the Patent is taken without official examination into its validity, are in no case entrusted to employees as is the practice in some agencies.
In regard to Foreign Applications, the undersigned feels at liberty to remark, that, as a result of the many years he has conducted this business and the perfection of his arrangements abroad, he has taken there during that time a majority of all the Patents, both in numbers and importance, obtained from this country, as also in the United States a majority of all the Patents issued to foreigners while, as an evidence of their legal strength and validity, not one has failed of being sustained when before the Court.
JOSEPH P. PIRSSON.

JONES, STRODE & BALDWIN, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, San Francisco California.—WM. CAREY JONES, CHAS. B. STRODE, J. G. BALDWIN. Refer to HENRY, SMITH & TOWNSEND; D. APPLETON & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

[illegible] COTTAGE, with [illegible] full Lots, situated at [illegible] Staten Island, within four minutes' walk of Vanderbilt Landing.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at auction, without reserve, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 18, [illegible] at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, (if not previously disposed of at private sale,) a very handsome two-story frame cottage, filled in with brick—built in the best manner, in the English rural style, together with the full lots (25x100 feet each) and excellent land, situated on the Clifton road, which is a first-class neighborhood, opposite Robert Cowen's estate, near Vanderbilt-av., and within a few minutes' walk of Vanderbilt Landing, at Clifton, Staten Island. [illegible] It is the only property that can be purchased at Clifton so convenient to the ferry, and containing so much land. [illegible] ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

F. COCHRAN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, silver ware, carpets, oil cloths, mirrors, pianos, &c.—TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) Oct. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 30 Beekman-st., a large assortment of new and second hand cabinet furniture of every kind and quality, comprising rosewood and mahogany parlor, dining room and bedroom furniture. [illegible] Sale positive, rain or shine.

E. C. KEMP, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, &c.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 35 Nassau-st., two doors from Fulton-st. E. C. KEMP will sell at auction as above, a very large assortment of household furniture, removed for the convenience of sale, and all of which is of good quality, and will be sold without reserve, by order of the mortgagee. [illegible]

PIANO-FORTES.—At 12 o'clock will be sold four elegant rosewood piano-fortes, of excellent tone. [illegible]

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, &c.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the Salesroom of [illegible] MORRELL, No. 384 Broadway, corner of Duane-st., by order of the mortgagee, the entire manufactured stock of a City manufacturer. [illegible] Catalogues ready on the morning of sale.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—THIS DAY, (Friday) at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 111 Nassau-st. Mortgage sale of rich Elizabethan Furniture. [illegible] and office tables.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—UNRESERVED SALE OF FURNITURE, &c.—JOHN L. VANDEWATER will sell, on FRIDAY, Oct. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 29 Pine and No. 25 Cedar-sts. [illegible] Catalogues on morning of sale.

MATTHEW JORDAN, Auctioneer.

BY JORDAN & NORTON—Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, No. 236 Broadway, (up stairs.) FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 13. MISCELLANEOUS SALE OF STANDARD BOOKS. [illegible] Catalogues now ready. Sales commence at 7 o'clock.

WM. M. WEEKS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—BAKER & WEEKS will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Oct. 13, at 10½ o'clock, on the premises, corner of West and Bethune-sts. [illegible] EDWARD P. CARR, Assignee.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, in front of the store, No. 19 Nassau-st.—Stylish pair of Brown Horses. [illegible]

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, BROTHER & CO.—Trade Sale Rooms, No. 13 Park-row, N. Y.—OCTOBER TRADE SALE. [illegible]

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

[illegible] SALE OF CITY FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.—SAMUEL OSGOOD. [illegible]

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER—Will sell at Public Auction on TUESDAY, October 17, at 12 o'clock. [illegible] ALVAN H. WILLIAMSON, Receiver.

MATTHEW JORDAN, Auctioneer.

BY JORDAN & NORTON.—Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, No. 236 Broadway. [illegible]

SAML. OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

[illegible] SALE OF VALUABLE [illegible]—SAMUEL OSGOOD. [illegible]

[illegible]

MEDICAL.

[illegible] For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 2 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings,) at No. 3 Astor House, Broadway, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 98 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224, New-York Post-Office.

DRS. R. & L. PERRY & CO.'S EXCELLENT WORK ON DISEASE—THE SILENT FRIEND.—In six languages, fiftieth edition, illustrated by one hundred anatomical and explanatory colored engravings, on steel, enlarged to 250 pages, containing the remedy for the prevention of disease. [illegible] Price $1.

DR. PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS.—Price $1, $1 50, and $3 50 a box.

DR. PERRY'S CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE ESSENCE. Price $3 50 per bottle, or four quantities in one for $9, by which $5 are saved.

DR. PERRY'S BALM OF SYRIACUM. Price $3 50 and $9 per bottle, as above.

[illegible] Office, No. 174 William-st., N. Y.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition—240 pages, 75 colored engravings. [illegible] Sold at No. 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 43 Reade-st., corner of Broadway. [illegible]

DR. COBBETT, No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. [illegible] See his diploma in his office.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. [illegible] Office hours 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—14th edition, 240 pages, with plates, price $1. Sold at No. 222 Nassau-st., No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author, JOS. RALPH, M. D., No. 363 Houston-st. Hours of consultation from 8 to 12 o'clock, A. M., and 6 to 9 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

DR. MACK CAN BE CONSULTED in his specialty at No. 69 White-st., four doors west of Broadway, from 9 to 1, and from 6 to 9 in the evening. Dr. MACK'S remedies for females sold by him only. Price from $3 to $5.

ADEE'S INFALLIBLE FEVER AND AGUE REMEDY.—Is found to be an unfailing cure for this most distressing complaint wherever it has been tried. One bottle effects a cure. Price $1. For sale at the offices, No. 211 Centre-st. and No. 107 Fulton-st.

JUST RECEIVED—A fresh lot of Blair's celebrated GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS, which are for sale wholesale and retail. Dodd's compound BONESET CANDY—the best remedy for coughs, &c. JOHN B. DODD, No. 186 6th-av., below 13th-st.

CARD.—DENTAL OPERATIONS WITH SKILL—Parts supplied true to nature, and children's teeth regulated by T. B. KENNEY, No. 191 6th-av., near 14th-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, New-York, June 9, 1854.—A semi-annual dividend [illegible] C. A. MEIGS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, October 9, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, [illegible] C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 40 Wall-st., Oct. 2, 1854.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. upon the capital payable to the stockholders on and after the 10th inst. The transfer book will be closed until after that date. WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

NOTICE TO GAS CONSUMERS—IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN THE COST OF GAS.—At the present season, when coals are rising in price, and Winter, with its long evenings and dark days, is approaching, gas consumers are little prepared to hear and will doubtless be agreeably surprised to learn, that a very great reduction, equal to about 50 per cent., is to be made on their gas bills by the adoption of the new system of Gas Economics, invented by J. FIRMIN, of No. 244 3d-av. [illegible] WM. P. CLAWSON.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—NEW DRUG STORE.—DELLUC & CO. beg leave to inform their friends and the public that they have removed their Broadway store to the new marble building No. 635 Broadway. [illegible] DELLUC & CO.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE [illegible] COMPANY, No. 25 Merchants' Exchange, NEW-YORK, Sept. [illegible], 1854.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—Take notice, that an assessment of [illegible] per cent. upon the Capital Stock of the Company has been levied by the Board of Directors, [illegible] By order of the Board, M. SHERMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1854.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Company, held on the 10th inst., the following persons were elected, viz.:

Homer Ramsdell,	Samuel Marsh,	Daniel Drew,
Cornelius Smith,	Shepherd Knapp,	Charles M. Leupp,
Wm. E. Dodge,	Nelson Robinson,	M. O. Roberts,
John Arnot,	A. B. Murray,	Geo. F. Talman,
D. A. Cushman,	W. B. Skidmore,	Louis Von Hoffman,
Chas. Moran,	Ralph Mead.	

At a meeting of the Directors, held this day, HOMER RAMSDELL was re-elected President, and SAMUEL MARSH was re-elected Vice President—both unanimously. NATHANIEL MARSH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, July 28, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company may now be obtained at par, on application at this office, or at the transfer agencies of this Company in New-York or Boston. The Bonds have ten years to run, bearing semi-annual interest warrants, payable in New-York. They are issued in sums of $500 and $1,000, payable to bearer; but may be consolidated into larger amounts if desired, and made payable to order. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND, AND SCOTLAND, for sale. We draw on the Union Bank of London, Belfast Banking Company, Ireland, National Bank of Scotland. Payable at sight, and in sums to suit, from £1 upward. TAYLOR BROTHERS, No. 76 Wall-st., cor. Pearl.

BANK AGENCY—Nos. 67 and 69 Fulton-st.—Notes on the following Banks taken for clothing at E. EVANS'S Clothing Warehouse: Eighth-avenue Bank, par or 85 cents each. Bank of the Union, par or 85 cents each. Knickerbocker Bank, par or 90 cents each. Bank of Washtenaw, 50 cents on the dollar.

ROBERTSON, COLEMAN & CO., Rockford, ROBERTSON, EASTMAN & CO., Dixon, } Illinois.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE.—Collections made in our vicinity at current rates of Exchange. Refer to Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. August 19, 1854.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by PAGE, BACON & CO., of San Francisco, or PAGE & BACON, of St. Louis, on the American Exchange Bank, are requested to present them for payment to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BANK NOTICES.

BULL'S HEAD BANK.—No. 390 3d-av., near 24th-st. This Bank commenced business last month, and takes uncurrent money on deposit, and makes collections on all places in the United States and the Canadas.

DIRECTORS.

Richard Williamson, corner 3d-av. and 24th-st.
Wm. L. Cogswell, No. 27 Madison-square.
Wm. M. Baxter, No. 214 East 23d-st.
Richard Kelly, corner of Lexington-av. and 28th-st.
Edward N. Bloom, No. 94 East 28th-st.
Darnel Barnes, No. 75 East 29th st.
Daniel Jackson, No. 160 East 24th-st.
James Owens, No. 47 East 21st-st.
O. D. Fletcher, No. 61 East 28th-st.
John R. Waley, No. 145 East 27th-st.
Ellis B. Harned, No. 126 East 26th-st.
J. F. Cunningham, corner 29th-st. and 1st-av.
D. R. Terrell, Yonkers, Westchester County.
James McElvaney, No. 35 Lexington-av.
R. WILLIAMSON, President.

C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

BANK NOTICE.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, April 3, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the NEW-YORK BANK OF SARATOGA COUNTY, Hadley, (an individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 6, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the AMENIA BANK, at Amenia, Dutchess County, (an individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 6, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the FREEMEN'S BANK, of Washington County, at Hebron, Washington County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Nov. 28, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes of the PRATTSVILLE BANK, at Prattsville, (an individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes of the above Bank, will be given up to said Bank. DANIEL B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Oct. 11, 1854.—The OSWEGATCHIE BANK, Ogdensburg, has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the METROPOLITAN BANK in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1854. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, Oct. 6, 1854.—The FARMERS' BANK OF HAMILTON COUNTY has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of ANTHONY LANE, of the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of THE NEW-YORK STATE BANK as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations, and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—And for the benefit of all classes, corner 3d-av. and 9th-st. Deposits made in this Institution on or before the 15th of October will draw interest from the 1st inst., at the rate of six per cent. on all sums of $500 and under. JACOB A. WESTERVELT, (Mayor,) President. PHILIP W. ENGS, 1st Vice-President. ISAAC T. SMITH, 2d Vice-President. W. B. ELSWORTH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 96 Warren-st., next to the corner of Greenwich-st. Interest at six per cent. will be allowed on all sums not exceeding Five Hundred Dollars. Office open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M., and from 4 to 7 o'clock P. M. CALEB S. WOODHULL, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 74 Wall-st.—The Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney,	Reuben Withers,	Robert B. Minturn,
John A. C. Gray,	J. F. G. Foster,	J. M. Waterbury,
D. B. Fearing,	James Warren,	George Curtis,
Wm. H. Russell,	Arthur Leary,	George F. Ades,
A. C. Dowling,	R. W. Hamilton,	Sam'l V. Hoffman,
Gouverneur B. Lamar,	Denning Duer,	John G. Astor, Jr.
George W. Riggs,	John Stuart, Jr.,	Fred. A. Delano,
Wm. S. Duncan,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	James C. Bell,
Chas. W. Russell,	H. C. Center,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred. G. Foster.
Peter Hall,	Robert S. Hone,	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office No. 43 Fulton-st., corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 3 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martine,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John D. Briggs,	Chas. A. Jarvis,
John A. Kennedy,	J. B. Fitzgerald,	Isaac Y. Fowler,
Wm. Okell,	H. P. Freeman,	Chas. J. Cromwell,
P. H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Bruce,
H. Quackenboss,	Andrew Freeman,	Samuel F. Whiting,
Geo. Gilfillan,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 51 Wall-st., 8th Month, 24th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

[illegible]

GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN, L. I.—Offices No. 245 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and in New-York, corner of William and John-sts. Cash Capital $200,000. Insures against loss by Fire. STEPHEN CROWELL, President. PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

COAL.

COAL AND FLOUR.—Coal, first quality, [illegible] per ton; egg or grate coal, [illegible]; flour, by the single barrel, at the wholesale market price, delivered in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, or Jersey City. Apply at the People's Coal and Flour Agency, No. 30 Broadway, or at the Branch Office, No. 334 Fulton-st., cor. Court, near City Hall, Brooklyn; also No. 1 Hamilton av., South Brooklyn, and foot of South 7th-st., under the Farmers' and Citizens' Bank, Williamsburg; or at the Coal Yard, No. 616 Greenwich-st., New-York.

PEACH ORCHARD COAL.—From the most celebrated veins, prepared in the best order, and furnished at the lowest current price, delivered direct from the boat or vessel. [illegible] HENRY REEVE. Corner Canal and Centre and corner Jane and West-sts.

CHEAP COAL.—500 tons best White Ash Furnace Coal, and 300 tons best White Ash range and stove; 200 tons Liverpool Orrel, for sale on very low terms, to close the concern, at the yard, corner of Washington and Albany streets, lately occupied by J. L. WORTH.

[illegible] CLINTON, corner King and Greenwich, [illegible] and 9th-av.

RAILROADS.

[illegible] CHICAGO AND [illegible] RAILROAD. [illegible]

WINCHESTER AND [illegible]

Running in exclusive connection with the Passenger Trains, through to St. Louis (35 miles) without landing. TIME FROM CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS 16½ HOURS. [illegible]

AN AIR LINE ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS.

Over any other route from Chicago to the Southwest.

NOTICE!—IMPORTANT CONNECTIONS.

AT ALTON—Connections with daily line packet to Keokuk, making this the most direct route to Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, and Northeastern Missouri.

AT ST. LOUIS—Connections with first-class lines of steamers for New-Orleans and all points on Lower Mississippi, Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee and Arkansas Rivers; and also with steamers for all points on Missouri River, making this the direct route to Kansas and Council Bluffs. E. P. MORGAN, Jr., Superintendent.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1, 1854.

NEW WIDE GAUGE ROUTE FROM NEW-YORK TO ROCHESTER.—The ROCHESTER AND GENESEE VALLEY RAILROAD is now open, and in connection with the Buffalo, Corning, and N. Y., and N. Y. and E. R. R., forms a direct route from New-York to Rochester. The directness of this route, together with the superior comfort afforded by the wide track, renders it by far the most desirable between the above named cities. Tickets can be procured at the N. Y. and E. R. R. Ticket Office, foot Duane-st., and at No. 193 Broadway, also in Jersey City. Baggage checked through. Freights will be transported between New-York and Rochester with dispatch. Any information desired in regard thereto can be obtained by calling upon the General Freight Agent of the N. Y. and E. R. R., Erie Building, or C. S. TAPPAN, Express Freight Agent, No. 189 Broadway. No Trains on the R. C. and N. Y. R. R. on Sunday. J. A. REDFIELD, Superintendent.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE—For TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKEE, SHEBOYGAN, and the West generally, also, SANDUSKY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS and CINCINNATI.—Passengers by this route are not subjected to any expense for transferring themselves or baggage, or the surveillance of Custom-house officers. [illegible] E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent. OFFICE OF C. & T. R. R., CLEVELAND, July, 1854.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Wednesday, Sept. 20, and until further notice, Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express at 6 A. M. for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express at 6 A. M. for Dunkirk. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Rockland Passenger at 3:30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.) via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate Stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M. for Otisville and intermediate Stations. Night Express, at 5:30 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant at 6 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. On Sunday only one Express Train at 5:30 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Buffalo with first-class splendid steamers on Lake Erie for all ports on the Lake; and at Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, Aug. 14, 1854, the Trains will run as follows: [illegible] OLIVER H. LEE, Vice-President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—NEW-YORK, EASTON, SOMERVILLE, &c.—FALL ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Sept. 4, 1854—Leave New-York for Easton, &c., at 8 A. M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville (way) at 5:30 P. M. by steamers RED JACKET and WYOMING, from Pier No. 2 North River. [illegible]

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, VIA NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—UNITED STATES MAIL AND EXPRESS LINES.—Leave New-York, foot of Liberty-st., at 7, 9, and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.—THROUGH IN FOUR HOURS. [illegible]

TROY AND BOSTON RAILROAD.—The most expeditious and only through line to Montreal in one day. [illegible] ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain Through Tickets and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent, or L. P. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA, from Pier No. 1 North River. Two lines daily at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M. Morning line at 7 A. M. by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy. [illegible] Emigrant line at 5 P. M.; fare $1 75.

NEW-HAVEN AND NEW-LONDON RAILROAD.—THROUGH LINE TO NEW-LONDON AND NORWICH.—Morning and Night.—On and after WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4, trains will leave New-Haven at [illegible] RICHARD N. DOWD, Superintendent.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

$20,000.—ATTENTION ALL.—Purchasers of Pianos are respectfully informed that, in consequence of the scarcity of money, we are now offering our extensive assortment of Pianos at prices hitherto unknown in this country. Every instrument is fully warranted to stand the test of any climate. Pianos worth $300 are now offered for $250; those worth $400 for $300; $250 Pianos for $200 cash, and $300 for $225, &c. 20 Pianos of different sizes, new and second-hand, to let. Also, an assortment of Triple-stringed Celestial Pianos always on hand, by ELY & MUNGER, Manufacturers and Dealers, No. 321 Broadway.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF PIANO-FORTES, TOOLS, PATTERNS, &c.—The stock of MUNNS & CO. will be sold at the Warerooms of McDONALD & BROTHER, No. 263 Bowery, at a great sacrifice for cash. The stock comprises an assortment of grand diagonal and horizontal 6½ and 7 octaves, in plain and carved cases. Also, several second-hand pianos, from $30 to $125, fully warranted; by order of WM. WAKE, Assignee.

ATTENTION—Is respectfully invited to our extensive assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES at our new and spacious warerooms, No. 421 Broome-st., (a few doors east of Broadway,) which, in consequence of the increased demand for our unrivalled instruments, have been fitted up with special regard to the convenience of our numerous friends and patrons. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY.

PIANO-FORTES.—Professors and connoisseurs will profit by calling and examining T. H. CHAMBERS' justly celebrated instruments, which stand unrivaled and unequaled by any in the United States for refinement of tone, durability and elegance of finish. Warerooms, No. 385 Broadway. N. B.—The square "Grand" finished book 7½ octave is ready for exhibition.

A VERY RARE BARGAIN.—A beautiful 7-octave $310 rosewood piano-forte will be sold for $225, as the owner is going to Europe. It has a splendid tone, round corners, and perfect every way. It is not 4 months old, been used but little, fully warranted by the best makers. It can be seen at No. 6 College-place, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 2 P. M.

CHEAP PIANOS.—We are now selling our best pianos at half the usual profit. A written guarantee signed by ourselves and manufacturers given with each Piano, which is fully warranted. Large assortment of music, melodeons, &c. New pianos to let. COOK & BROTHER, No. 383 Broadway.

PIANO FORTE.—A full 7-octave, double, round cornered rosewood piano forte, of exceeding rich and powerful tone, and fully warranted, will be sold at a great bargain. Apply at the Manufactory, corner of Lewis and 4th-sts. The East Broadway stages pass the door. CHARLES STEIN.

A. W. LADD & CO.'S GRAND DIAGONAL PIANO-FORTES with new grand action, which are superior in all the points which constitute a perfect instrument. LINCOLN & THOMPSON, sole agents, No. 445 Broadway.

J. & C. FISCHER—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOM, No. 240 West 26th-st., near 9th-av. Pianos with the Æolian and all the best improvements, fully warranted. Pianos tuned, repaired and exchanged. N. B.—The best place to buy for cash.

PIANO-FORTES.—An extensive assortment of Horizontal and Upright Piano-Fortes are constantly kept on hand, for sale and hire, at J. & D. WALKER'S Wareroom, No. 536 Broadway, next door to the Prescott House.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINTS.—THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, having greatly enlarged their works and improved the quality of their products, are prepared to execute orders for their superior Paints. [illegible] Agents, New-Jersey Zinc Company, removed from No. 45 Dey-st. to No. 105 Washington-st., New-York.

ZINC PAINTS.—[illegible] PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY [illegible] JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 89 Water-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising the Line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.
ARCTIC, Capt. Luce. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.
ADRIATIC, Capt. ——.

These ships having been built by contract, expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, £30 and £20. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, Sept. 30	1854	Wednesday, Sept. 20	1854
Saturday, Oct. 14	1854	Wednesday, Oct. 4	1854
Saturday, Oct. 28	1854	Wednesday, Oct. 18	1854
Saturday, Nov. 11	1854	Wednesday, Nov. 1	1854
Saturday, Nov. 25	1854	Wednesday, Nov. 15	1854
Saturday, Dec. 9	1854	Wednesday, Nov. 29	1854
Saturday, Dec. 23	1854	Wednesday, Dec. 13	1854
		Wednesday, Dec. 27	1854

For freight or passage apply to EDWD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., N. Y. BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co., Liverpool. STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London. JOHN MUNROE & CO., No. 26 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris; or GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

Shippers please take notice, that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—From NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins; AMERICA, Capt. Lang;
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie; EUROPA, Capt. Shannon;
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott; CANADA, Capt. Stone;
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison; NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear White Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

AFRICA, Harrison,	leaves	New-York, Wednesday,	Sept. 20
NIAGARA, Leitch,	"	Boston, Wednesday,	Sept. 27
ARABIA, Judkins,	"	New-York, Wednesday,	Oct. 4
AMERICA, Lang,	"	Boston, Wednesday,	Oct. 11
CANADA, Stone,	"	New-York, Wednesday,	Oct. 18
EUROPA, Shannon,	"	Boston, Wednesday,	Oct. 25
AFRICA, Harrison,	"	New-York, Wednesday,	Nov. 1
NIAGARA, Leitch,	"	Boston, Wednesday,	Nov. 8

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—THE BREMEN MAIL STEAMSHIP HANSA, Captain L. GERRERS, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton to land passengers for England and France, on TUESDAY, 17th of October, at 12 o'clock noon, from her Pier, No. 36 North River.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin $120
Second Cabin 35

An experienced Surgeon is attached to the vessel. Specie delivered in London and Havre. Positively no freight will be taken after Saturday, 14th inst. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 66 Pearl-st.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE via NICARAGUA.—Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, Proprietors. Through in advance of the mail. The splendid double-engine steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, (2,500 tons burden,) will leave from Pier No. 2, North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Punta Arenas, on FRIDAY, Oct. 27, connecting with the steamship YANKEE BLADE, (2,500 tons burden,) over the Nicaragua Transit route, having but twelve miles of land transportation by carriages. These steamers are unsurpassed in their ventilation and accommodations. For information or passage, apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green.

N. B.—Commencing on the 27th of October, the days of sailing of the steamers will be changed to the 12th and 27th of each month. When these days fall on Sunday the steamers will leave on the Monday following. There will be no steamer on the 19th of October.

FOR THE SOUTH.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS, STOPPING AT HAVANA.—Carrying the United States Mail. The steamship CAHAWBA, H. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will sail for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, from pier at foot of Beach-st., North River. Freight taken for Mobile. Passengers for Havana must procure passports before leaving port. Goods for the interior will be forwarded free of commission. For freight or passage, apply to LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., Agents, No. 31 Broadway.

N. B.—The BLACK WARRIOR, J. D. BULLOCK, Commander, will succeed the CAHAWBA, and sail THURSDAY, Nov. 9, 1854. Bills of lading must be sent in for signing the evening previous to the ship's sailing.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, E. CAVENDY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 14, at 4 o'clock P. M., will arrive in Norfolk the next afternoon, and Petersburg and Richmond the following morning. From Norfolk passengers for the South proceed by Railroad direct, with through tickets from Weldon to Wilmington, Augusta, Charleston, Atlanta, &c., &c. Passage and fare, (State room included,) to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; Steerage passage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 25 Broadway.

HALIFAX, BERMUDA AND ST. THOMAS.—The Royal Mail steamer CURLEW, W. SAMPSON, Commander, will sail from Halifax for Bermuda and St. Thomas, after the arrival of the Royal Mail steamer from Boston, on the undermentioned dates:

Thursday Night	31st August, 1854.
Thursday Night	28th September, 1854.
Thursday Night	26th October, 1854.
Thursday Night	23d November, 1854.
Thursday Night	21st December, 1854.
Thursday Night	18th January, 1855.

Passage money from Halifax to Bermuda $35
Passage money to St. Thomas 70

S. CUNARD & CO., Halifax.

GAS FIXTURES, LAMPS, &C.

LAMPS, CAMPHENE, &c.

CHARLES FULLER, NO. 260 GREENWICH-ST., Manufacturer and Dealer in LAMPS, CAMPHENE, BURNING FLUID, ALCOHOL, PHOSGENE GAS, and SPIRITS TURPENTINE, &c.

LAMPS FOR BURNING FLUID.—Miserable candles and nasty oil have driven almost every housekeeper to use burning fluid for light, notwithstanding the many accidents that have happened, through carelessness in filling lamps, or an improper use of the liquid, as kindling fires with it, &c. [illegible] STARR, FELLOWS & CO., No. 74 Beekman-st., have invented and applied an apparatus to fluid lamps for parlors, churches, &c., by which the light is increased fully four-fold, and may be regulated with greater ease and certainty than any lamp ever constructed, whatever the material burned. May be seen burning every day at No. 74 Beekman-st., where orders for any number will be promptly filled. Also, manufactured and sold as above all kinds of OIL, FLUID AND CAMPHENE LAMPS AND CHANDELIERS, and every sort and style of GAS FIXTURES.

GAS FIXTURES.—STEPHEN PHILBIN would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has opened his new gas fixture warerooms Nos. 333 and 335 4th-st., one door west of Broadway, where he has constantly on hand a splendid assortment of the latest patterns of GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, PENDANTS, &c., of every character and style, from the well known manufactory of Cornelius, Baker & Co., Philadelphia. Also a large stock of store pendants and other fixtures of ever description, suitable for gas. S. P. would invite the attention of strangers before purchasing elsewhere, as he flatters himself they can be better suited at his establishment than at any other in the City. P. S.—Plumbing and gas fitting in all their various branches attended to as heretofore. All work done at this establishment warranted. Branch at No. 2 Astor House, Barclay-st.

MACHINERY.

SEWING MACHINES—No. 321 BROADWAY.—The Avery Sewing Machine Company desire to call the attention of all manufacturers of clothing and the public generally, to their improved Sewing Machine. This Machine received the First Premium at the Crystal Palace, and the Patent has recently been purchased by the French Government, who use the Machine in their extensive manufacture of Army and Navy clothing. For the manufacture of Bags and all other sewing, where great strength of stitch is required, this Machine has no rival. Its simplicity of construction, its cheapness, and the great durability and beauty of its stitch are qualities which cannot fail to recommend it to every one. It is moreover free from all infringement and controversy, and all persons desiring Sewing Machines for any variety of cloth or leather work or for binding hats, will find a Machine that will suit them at the Office of the AVERY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 321 Broadway, New-York.

THE UNION POWER COMPANY OF THE UNITED STATES—No. 33 Broadway, New-York, are now manufacturing fourteen sizes GWYNNE'S PUMP, and fifteen sizes GWYNNE'S PUMPING ENGINE, (Pump and Steam Engine combined.) For EVERY SITUATION requiring Pumps or Fire Engines, they are peerless in efficiency and permanency. Prices, $30 up to $5,000—one-third of the expense of other apparatus producing equal results. Guaranteed for 20 years at 3 per cent. per annum on cost. Send for a list of persons who have them in use.

FAIRBANKS' PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES—Constructed on the most scientific principles, and with the greatest care. They are adapted to every kind of business, and are indispensable for railroads, warehouses, stores, foundries, factories, &c. Upward of seventy different modifications have been got up to meet the wants of every branch of trade. For sale wholesale and retail, by FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 89 Water-st., New-York.

SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS FOR FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS, VAULTS, STORE FRONTS, DOORS, &c., &c. [illegible] COOPER & HEWITT, No. 17 Burling-slip.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL WASHBURN, late of the City of New-York, Clergyman, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of CUMMINS, ALEXANDER & GREEN, Esqs., No. 29 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fourth day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the twenty-first day of September, 1854. FREDERICK L. WASHBURN, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES DOMINICK JACKSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscribers, at their place of business, No. 2 Washington Market, [illegible] in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of December next.—Dated, New-York, [illegible] 1854. JOHN COMBS, JOHN NIX.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSIAH BEESLEY, late of the City of New-York, painter, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscribers, at the store of JOSEPH O. DORR, No. 255 Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 4, 1854. JOSEPH O. DORR, Administrator. [illegible] BEESLEY, Administratrix.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the Matter of the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE OPENING OF AVENUE A, from 2d-st. to 3d-st., [illegible] East River, in said City.—We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, [illegible]

[illegible] EDWARD C. WEST, ANTHONY L. ROBERTSON, GEORGE E. BALDWIN, } Commissioners. NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF EIGHTIETH-STREET, from the 5th-av. to the East River, in the City of New-York. [illegible]

LIVINGSTON LIVINGSTON, EDMOND GROSS, TERENCE McGUIRE, } Commissioners. NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF THE NINTH-AVENUE, [illegible] in said City. [illegible]

WILLIAM SINCLAIR, GERSHON COHEN, JOHN O'KEEFE, } Commissioners. New-York, Oct. 11, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE OPENING OF THE NINTH-AVENUE, from Bloomingdale Road to 125th-st. in said City. [illegible]

WILLIAM SINCLAIR, GERSHON COHEN, JOHN O'KEEFE, } Commissioners. New-York, Oct. 11, 1854.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—City and County of New-York.—ALONZO BATEMAN against AMANDA J. BATEMAN. Summons.—For relief.—(Com. not served.)—To AMANDA J. BATEMAN, the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed on the 18th day of September, 1854, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City Hall of said City, [illegible] JAMES C. HAYS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JONATHAN D. WILSON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. MILLER & DEVLIN, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the seventh day of April next.—Dated Sept. 30, 1854. JOSEPHINE T. WILSON, CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, } Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN TREADWELL, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of Mrs. SOPHRONIA TREADWELL, in Hicks-st., between Pacific and Amity-sts., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated July [illegible], 1854. SOPHRONIA TREADWELL, RALPH C. EYLETH, } Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE THURSTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of ELLEN THURSTON, [illegible] in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of October next.—Dated New-York, April [illegible], 1854. THOMAS FENTON, ROBERT FENTON, ELLEN THURSTON, Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of Albany, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH GIBSON, late of the City of Albany, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 147 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of December next.—Dated Albany, May 29, 1854. ALEXANDER L. VAN BUREN, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES NEWCOMBE, late of the City of New-York, [illegible], deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 28 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 3, 1854. [illegible], Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN FOOTE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Ambrose Wight, No. 102 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. [illegible], 1854. CATHARINE FOOTE, CHARLES B. FOOTE, FRANCIS O'BRIEN, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS G. HAMERSLY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 5 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of September, 1854. JOHN W. HAMERSLY, Administrator.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Reciprocity Treaty.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 11.

It is by no means certain that legislation by the British Parliament is necessary, ere the Reciprocity Treaty can go into full effect. The Convention of 1818, between the United States and Great Britain, it will be remembered, admitted the United States to the fisheries on the coast of British North America, outside of a line three miles from the shore. Parliament passed a law carrying that Treaty into effect, empowering the Provinces to protect the shore fisheries, and providing for such protection by the crown, if the Colonies should fail in that respect.

Now, it is the opinion of Mr. CUSHING, that this act must be repealed, ere the Reciprocity can be carried into effect. But that is a question for the British Government; and it is argued by gentlemen belonging to the Colonies, that as the new treaty abrogates the old one, the legislation carrying the old one into effect, necessarily falls with it; and it is hoped the Crown officers will so decide, and thus obviate the necessity for further legislation by Great Britain.

If this hope is realized, the provisions of the *Reciprocity Treaty may be fully carried into effect* ere the close of the present month, as the New-Brunswick Legislature will meet in special session on the 24th, and Mr. CRAMPTON has addressed dispatches to Nova Scotia which will almost certainly lead to the convocation of her Legislature nearly as soon.

The Secretary of the Navy has ordered a report to be made by the Engineers of the Department, on LYNCH's Marine Engine, which is proposed by Mr. LYNCH, of New-York, to be put into the new steam frigate, to be constructed at your Navy Yard. This engine is simply an adaptation of the side lever marine engine to the working of a propeller, and is spoken well of by practical engineers. The Secretary does well to examine all proposed improvements of this character, before deciding upon the selection for the greatest of the proposed vessels. S.

The Fishery Question.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 12.

The Government has acceded to the application of Mr. PERLEY respecting the free admission of colonial fish caught this season, and has given an official assurance of an Executive application to Congress to refund any duties that may hereafter be paid on such fish, and power to cancel any warehouse bonds that may be given henceforth until the treaty comes into full operation. This concession is made in consideration of our fishermen having been promptly admitted to the inshore fisheries of the provinces and all the profits of the present fishing season.

Mr. PERLEY goes to Quebec on other business connected with the treaty, which it is expected will finally be completed in a few weeks, satisfactory information having been received from New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Pennsylvania Election.

HONESDALE, Thursday, Oct. 12.

Bradford County gives 1,000 majority for POLLOCK.

Tioga County.—In this County POLLOCK's majority is 800.

Sullivan County.—BIGLER has carried this County by a majority of 150.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 12.

A. M. FULLER, the Whig candidate for Congress in the 12th District, beats H. B. WRIGHT, the Democratic candidate, and present member, by about 2,500 majority.

Wyoming, Northumberland, and Lycoming Counties give about 900 majority for POLLOCK.

Sullivan and Columbia Counties give BIGLER some 300 majority.

J. R. CAMPBELL, the Whig candidate for Congress in the Eleventh District, has 350 majority over D. L. DEWART, the Democratic candidate.

Non-Arrival of the Osprey at St. Johns—The Cargo of the City of Philadelphia—The Bark Conrad from Porto Rico, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 12.

A private dispatch received here says that the *Osprey* had not arrived at St. Johns up to the 5th inst., and that about half the cargo of the *City of Philadelphia* had been saved in a damaged condition, and that men were employed endeavoring to save the remainder.

The bark *Conrad* arrived to-day from Rio, having left there on the 3d of September, in company with the English ship *Linda*, for New-York. She left there the bark *Linda Stewart* and the ship *Palmyra* for Baltimore, and the ship *Ino* for New-York. In port were the U. S. ships *Savannah* and *Decatur*. The steamer *Surprise* left Rio for California on the 28th of August.

Arrival of the Southern Mail—Another Victim of the New-Orleans Riots—Yellow Fever at the South—Election Excitement in Baltimore—An Overseer Killed by a Slave.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Oct. 12.

New-Orleans papers have been received here up to Friday.

Another man has died from the injuries he received at the late riots in New-Orleans, making the eighth victim.

At Savannah there were four deaths by Yellow Fever on Saturday, and among them the death of Dr. SAUSSY is announced.

On Monday, at Charleston, there were eight deaths by the fever.

The election excitement last night passed off without serious results. The rejoicing demonstrations of the successful party were very great, but no riot occurred. The Know-Nothings intend having a grand demonstration to-night.

WM. WEBSTER, an overseer on Col. SOTHORON's plantation in Charles County, Maryland, was shot dead to-day by one of the negroes under his charge.

Whig and Democratic County Conventions.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Oct. 12.

At the Whig County Convention which assembled in this place to-day, the attendance was very large. On the first ballot on the nomination for Congress, five candidates received nearly equal votes, causing considerable excitement, which lasted through several ballots. AMOS P. GRANGER finally received the nomination on the seventh ballot.

The Democratic County Convention adjourned to the 17th inst., without nominating a Congressman or other officers. DUDLEY P. PHELPS received a nomination for Assembly, in the Third District.

Baptist Missionary Convention.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Oct. 12.

The Baptist Missionary Convention closed its session this afternoon. It was largely attended.

Resolutions favoring the election of a Maine law Legislature and a Maine law Governor, after exciting a spirited discussion, were passed by a decided majority.

After an excited debate, the Convention also adopted strong resolutions against the Nebraska bill by a large majority.

The Vermont Legislature.

MONTPELIER, Thursday, Oct. 12.

Both branches of the Legislature assembled here [illegible], and organized without delay.

The Senate elected H. BARRETT, of Middlebury, Clerk, and Mr. CHAPMAN, of Ludlow, Assistant Clerk. Both are Fusionists.

In the House, G. W. GRANDEY, of Vergennes, was chosen Speaker on the first ballot, by the following vote: GRANDEY, Whig, 141; BARTLETT, [illegible], 39; MCLEAN, Free-Soiler, 23; Scattering, 3.

[illegible], of Middlebury, was unanimously elected Clerk of the House.

[illegible], of Rutland, has been appointed to the office of Secretary of Civil and Military Affairs by the Governor.

The Governor's message will be delivered to-morrow.

The Connecticut State Fair.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, Oct. 12.

It is supposed that there were more strangers in town to-day than ever was known before by the "oldest inhabitant."

In the enclosure at the Fair grounds it is estimated there were from twenty to thirty five thousand persons present.

The show of horses was particularly fine.

At the trotting match this afternoon, a black horse from Vermont, owned by F. MORELL, took the lead, going a mile in 2:34.

At the plowing match, to-day, eighteen teams contended. The decision in regard to them has not yet been made.

The Fair is pronounced by Agriculturists from other States as very superior.

Unitarian Convention at Montreal.

ALBANY, Thursday, Oct. 12.

The Unitarian Convention met at Montreal on Tuesday, and elected Dr. LOTHROP, of Boston, President.

The first session of the Convention for discussion was held on Wednesday, at the adjournment of which the members listened to a sermon from Rev. Dr. LOTHROP.

The Unitarian Congregation of Montreal were to entertain the members of the Convention at a *soirée* on Wednesday evening at St. Lawrence Hall.

Whig Nomination for Congress.

SARATOGA, Thursday, Oct. 12.

EDWARD DODD, of Washington County, was nominated by the Whig Convention of this district to-day for Congress.

Destructive Fire at New-Bedford.

NEW-BEDFORD, Thursday, Oct. 12.

A fire broke out last night in the lumber yard of H. A. KEMPTON, destroying $15,000 worth of lumber and six dwelling houses. Among the sufferers are Captain CHARLES WEST, EPHRAIM KEMPTON and AARON UPJOHN. The total loss is $40,000.

JETHRO HOLLMAN, a well-known architect, fell from a building during the fire and fatally fractured his skull. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Yellow Fever at Galveston.

GALVESTON, Sunday, Oct. 8.

The Yellow Fever still continues prevalent here. The death of Mr. ALLEN, one of the proprietors of the *Journal*, was announced to-day.

NEW-YORK CITY.

A Night Among the Newsboys.

We dropped in on Tuesday evening, in company with friends, to see the Newsboys in their Lodging-House. The sight of this excellent Charity is pleasant to the eyes. For the benefit of those whose curiosity has never led them to visit it, let us try to describe it.

An ascent up five flights of stairs, to the *sixth story*, is the preliminary undertaking. The building is the one occupied by the *Sun* establishment, at the corner of Nassau and Fulton-streets. The entrance is at No. 128 Fulton street. The staircases are dingy, in want of soap or water or broom, and slightly unsavory; but these are necessities of the "case," for the building is occupied chiefly by Printing Offices, and they were never known to be cleanly since FAUST invented types. Up stairs, then. At the top of the topmost flight is a whitewashed door, and here the air gets pleasanter. Open this door: it is labeled "Newsboys' Lodging House;" and there are spread before the eye two spacious rooms. The first apartment is the room of general convocation. In one corner is a stove. Around the walls are book-cases and maps and prints. At one end is a platform, supporting a desk and two or three chairs. These are used by the gentlemen who exhort the boys occasionally upon subjects pertaining to morals and manners. In front are the desks—donated by the Public School Society—where the boys sit in the evenings and during the rainy days, when papers are unsalable and markets are always dull.

The office of the Superintendent is a place separated from the room by a partition, half glass and half wood, very much like the Captain's Office on the steamboats. In this small box, comfortably supplied with the requisites for rest, business and supervision, sits Mr. TRACY, to whose exertions this enterprise owes its greatest efficiency and influence. In his work he is assisted by Mr. BRACE, and the friends of the Children's Aid Society. The outside support of the House is as yet very limited; but with the small means at command, a great amount of good has been accomplished. The boys are taken in from the streets, lodged, clothed, (when necessary,) instructed, made clean in body and improved in mind; are certain of comfortable quarters in cold nights, and of cool quarters in warm nights, or of good quarters at all times; and have an opportunity, by refraining from vicious practices, to lay the foundations of solid characters.

After the day's labors are ended, the boys sup where they best can, generally at MUNSON's or MARSHALL's. At 7 o'clock, at this season of the year, they begin to gather in the rooms of the Lodging-House. At 10 o'clock the doors are shut, the lights extinguished, and no further admissions take place. At daybreak, the lads are up and away to the offices for papers, and at night return again to deposit their net earnings in safe hands, replenish their "Bank," wash, brush, sing, laugh and be merry, and at early bedtime go to sleep. *This* is a newsboy's life now-a-days. It is somewhat different from the condition of the same little fellow one year ago,—when the warmest places for scores of homeless lads were the gratings in the sidewalks, over the steam-engines of the newspaper establishments.

The Newsboys' Bank is a curious affair. It is a table, pierced with holes, the bigness of the edge of a cent, numbered up to one hundred places, or more, and in each of these one boy has individual ownership. Each boy puts what he pleases into his "Bank." The drawer is only opened once in two months; so that temptation to expenditure is removed. The Superintendent told us that he has in charge sums of $2 and $3 and upward, belonging to boys who were never before known to save anything. A few nights since, a boy came in, leading a ragged and filthy lad, a "baggage-smasher" from the wharves. "Here, Mr. TRACY, *here's a regular bummer for you*"—was this young gentleman's introduction. He was a "bummer." It was necessary to put him twice through the manual exercises of the brush and towel, before he became at all presentable. Very lately, this "bummer" made his appearance in new clothes. The Superintendent told him he "looked so well that he did not recognize him." "Oh yes, I look better now," said the boy, "and one of these days you'll see me walking up Broadway *as fine as any of the quills*," (clerks.) Others of the boys have a musical ear. A shrill chorus very often wakes the echoes of the building. A violin, accordion, &c., have been provided, *for the purpose of fostering* this musical bent. Some of the voices are very good.

But it is not the boys alone who are benefited. The following minutes copied from the Superintendent's books, tells an interesting story:

Wednesday.—Having a few minutes' leisure to-day, I started out to find MARY and ELLEN D——, aged 16 and 11 years, whom I knew to be in a sad and destitute condition. MARY, the eldest, has been employed in making paper bags at our Fourth Ward Industrial School, and ELLEN attends the School. They have no father, mother, brother or home. Their father was drowned and their mother is now raving in the lunatic asylum. I found them at No. 10 —— street, stopping with a poor widow who has six children of her own to provide for. But poor as she is, another widow poorer than her, as well as the two girls, MARY and ELLEN, find shelter there, all eating, working, playing and sleeping in *one room about ten feet square*. MARY was very grateful for this shelter for herself and sister, poor as it was, and said to me, "If it was not for the kindness of this woman, in allowing us to stop here, I don't know what we should do." The poor woman, who sat plying her needle briskly, looked up to me and said, "Ah, Sir, let us be ever so poor, we must look after our poor fellow-creatures," and with a look that [illegible] she continued, "*it's enough that I've enough to look after and keep the landlord out of this and find my children, but I couldn't see these poor girls suffer in the streets.*"

MARY and ELLEN, through the Children's Aid Society, [illegible] more than previous [illegible] country. God's blessing rest on the poor women who so kindly took them under her roof. What otherwise they might have become [illegible]

[illegible] Murder.

[illegible] on the rear platform, against the remonstrances of the brakeman, GEORGE RICKERT. An altercation took place between them, and the intruder was compelled to get off; on doing which he called out to the brakeman that he would have to pay for his interference. As the same brakeman was passing through Broome street, about 8 o'clock last evening, a man was observed to spring on the rear platform of the car, where RICKERT stood, and knocked him off, after which the assailant ran up Mott street at full speed. On going to RICKERT he was found to be in a state of insensibility. He was immediately conveyed to the store of Dr. HUNTER, corner of Broome and Mott-street, where Drs. HUNTER and BISHOP rendered all the assistance they could. The injured man was then taken to the Fourteenth Ward Station-House, and Dr. JACKSON sent for, but on the arrival of that gentleman, he pronounced RICKERT in a dying condition, and in the course of fifteen minutes life was extinct.

On the left side of the face and over the left eye, there are several severe bruises, which appear to have been caused with a blow of the fist. On the back of the head there is another wound, which was probably occasioned by the fall from the platform of the car.

A boy named ERNST HASSNER, living with WM. BALTES, No. 371 Broome-street, who saw the occurrence, is detained at the Fourteenth Ward Station House as a witness.

The deceased leaves a wife and a large family of small children to mourn his loss.

About six months ago the unfortunate man, while engaged in coupling two of the train cars, slipped and fell headlong up upon the cars, and thereby so severely injured himself that for some time his life was considered to be in a critical situation.

Convention of Liberal Societies.

The Convention of Liberal Societies held its regular meeting on Wednesday at No. 90 Leonard-street, Mr. HESSER in the Chair. The Corresponding Secretary, Col. FORBES, presented for approval a letter prepared by him, in conformity to the resolution passed at a previous meeting, and addressed to VICTOR HUGO and the members of the Committee in aid of the Political Refugees of England. We make a single extract.

CITIZENS: Your appeal in behalf of the Political Refugees in England, has been laid before this Convention, which deeply sympathises with those sufferers, and a Committee has been appointed to procure and forward to you aid for them. This effort has unfortunately not been attended with success—which the Convention feared might be the case, having from experience learned the difficulty of collecting assistance to supply even the most urgent wants of those political exiles (some of whom are highly educated) who daily reach *this* Continent, ignorant of the language, and so little cared for by the Americans, that those who know a trade are often at a loss how to turn it to account. Moreover, it is proper to inform you that powerful organizations of Native Americans are forming all over the country under the name of "*Know-Nothings*," for the express purpose of depriving the stranger of the rights he now enjoys, regardless of the fact, that it is by emigration that the power and prosperity of this country has been created, and that one of the chief complaints of the Revolutionists of 1776 was that the British Government had trammeled emigration, for the purpose of artfully preventing the development of the colonies, and of keeping them so long as possible poor and dependent.

After a few remarks from different delegates, the letter was approved *nem. con.*, and the Secretary was directed to forward copies to KOSSUTH, MAZZINI, LEDRU ROLLIN, SAFFI, GARIBALDI, and the several Liberal Societies in Europe.

An invitation was sent from the Arbeiterbund (German workmen,) to attend this Congress. This was accepted.

The Secretary called the attention of the meeting to the necessity of selecting from the various candidates of the several parties such men as had favorable antecedents; for any promises, however solemn, might be broken. Mr. GENIN, for instance, had shown that New-York streets could be cleaned, and Mr. WHEELER had manfully done his duty at Washington, in opposing the Nebraska bill.

Mr. ARBUTHNOT, delegate from the American Workmen's Union, objected to Mr. GENIN, as being hard with his workmen—the workmen could not have confidence in him.

Mr. R. B. DAVIS commented very severely on the primary elections, which he described as a disgrace to the country. Each party sent to the primary elections of its adversary, a gang, with the project of advocating the most objectionable of the names proposed, that thereby the chances of success might be diminished, and their own victory might be the easier. Each party resorting to the same trick, produced the disgraceful tickets which the people complain of.

The Secretary was directed to prepare a series of questions to be submitted to the candidates of all future elections. This list to be printed as circular.

Mr. PRICE invited the Delegates to attend the next meeting of the Practical Democrats, who were resolved to unite their efforts with those of the other reformers, in carrying great questions, and in effecting useful reforms. The invitation was accepted.

The meeting adjourned till next Wednesday.

The Military.

The *Washington Grays*, a well disciplined company of Dragoons, were out on their parade yesterday. They numbered 43 persons. They were received in the Park before the Common Council.

THE LYNN FIREMEN.—The *Silver Grays*—the *Lynn Fire Company* now on a visit to our City, made a parade through the City yesterday afternoon. They presented a fine appearance, and elicited the admiration of all who saw them.

☞ The New-York *Freeman's Journal* learns "that Very Rev. Father ACOLTI, S. J. who has been on the mission west of the Rocky Mountains, has returned from Europe with one Jesuit Father and five Sisters of Notre-Dame, bound we believe for the great Diocese of San Francisco."

Longshoremen's United Benevolent Association.

A meeting of this Society was held at the large room at Tammany Hall last evening, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. The late President, JOHN H. WILLIAMS, was unanimously reelected. Messrs. KELLY and SMITH were chosen Vice-Presidents, and Messrs. KANE, HEALEY, ASHMORE, and JOHN MURPHY, Secretaries. The expediency of electing a new stipendiary officer for the purpose of attending to the business department of this Association was suggested, but was laid over till their quarterly meeting, which takes place on the second Wednesday in November. The Society numbers about 1,400 members, and is in a very prosperous condition. Different among other associations of the kind, it has appropriated, *for the last two years, the funds accruing from its annual balls to the support of widows and orphans of deceased members.*

Distinguished Arrivals.

Sir EDMUND HEAD, Governor-General of Canada, (in place of Lord ELGIN,) and family, accompanied by Mr. TICKNOR and family, of Boston, arrived in New-York yesterday afternoon, in the Express train from Boston, and have taken rooms at the Clarendon. Among the distinguished arrivals at this Hotel from England we notice: Lord KEANE, Capt. D. S. COOPER, Lieut. KETULLUCK, F. R. TERRY.

Return of Bishop Ives from Europe.

Rev. Dr. IVES, late Episcopal Bishop of North-Carolina, but latterly a convert to Catholicism, is now sojourning in this City with his brother-in-law, Rev. Dr. HOBART, he having recently returned from Europe by the *Canada*. He has been very kindly received by all of his old friends, as well as by those newly formed in the Catholic Church.

(Advertisement.)

Examinations daily by Prof. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway. Properly applied, by a judicious examination, Phrenology becomes a practical guide to Self-Culture, telling us specifically what faculties to cultivate and what to restrain, and how to mould ourselves into *as superior beings as our natural capabilities will allow*. Nor can money be expended to greater practical advantage than in obtaining this scientific, and therefore reliable knowledge of ourselves and our fellow-men.

Having sought and [illegible] lives to the study and practice of them, we propose to so [illegible] their opinions as accurate and [illegible] may adopt them as "safe guides" in the intellectual, development and perfection of [illegible] and children. This service we are always prepared to render at our office. Rooms are provided for the reception of individuals and parties, where Professional Examinations may at all times be made, and charts, with full written descriptions of character furnished. Our Phrenological Cabinet contains Busts, Casts and Skulls of the most distinguished men that ever lived, and is always open and free to visitors. FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenological Rooms, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

A WORD TO SEA-BATHERS.—Many persons, especially ladies, are deterred from sea-bathing by the fact that it roughens and irritates the skin. This difficulty is, however, entirely obviated by the soothing and balmy effect of PHALON's PAPHIAN LOTION, which certainly has a most marvellous effect in promoting the clearness and beauty of the complexion, and removing every trace of tan, freckles, sallowness, &c., whether engendered by exposure or apparently indigenous. PHALON's Principal Establishment is in the St. Nicholas Hotel.

(Advertisement.)

LARGE-SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS.—The attention of the public is called to our new style of Daguerreotypes on paper, taken in all sizes; the life-size far surpassing in depth of tone and brilliancy the most finished painting on canvas. The smaller sizes resembling the most delicate miniature on ivory. As to likeness and durability they are unsurpassed. Perfect likenesses of any sizes can be made by the process from Daguerreotypes. Taken only by J. GURNEY & C. D. FREDRICKS, No. 46 Rue Base du Rempart, Paris, and No. 349 Broadway, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

CHEAP SILKS, CHEAP SILKS.—Messrs. THOMAS & JAMES will open this morning, at their cheap Dry Goods Establishment, 25 pieces very rich striped and plaid Silks, at 3s. 6d. per yard. Also, 30 pieces heavy rich plaid Silk at 5s., worth 8s. These goods are a decided bargain, and will give every lady an opportunity of having a rich silk dress for the price of an ordinary delaine one. Also, 150 dozen of the very best French Kid Gloves, of all colors and sizes. THOMAS & JAMES, No. 141 Spring-street, corner of Wooster-street, and No. 15 Carmine-street, corner of Bleecker-street.

(Advertisement.)

☞ Parents who desire to clothe their sons fashionably and substantially for the Fall and Winter, will find the prices at the great Clothing Warehouse, corner of Fulton and Nassau-streets, lower than at any other establishment. The price is marked in plain figures on every article. ROGERS & Co., Union Hall.

(Advertisement.)

ASPINWALL's TONIC MIXTURE.—This preparation is the only certain specific for fever and ague. It breaks the chills immediately and invariably, and rapidly recruits the strength. Prepared after the original formula, by THOMAS & MAXWELL, (Successors to J. S. ASPINWALL,) No. 86 William-street.

(Advertisement.)

ACOUSTIC AURICLES.—A new supply of these invaluable instruments for enabling the deaf to hear, just received, and for sale by the undersigned at No. 15 Maiden-lane, or at the store of WEIR & HYDE, corner of Bleecker-street and Broadway.

EDWARD G. HYDE.

(Advertisement.)

GAS! GAS!—GAS FIXTURES of new designs and unsurpassed workmanship, will be found at the great manufacturing dépôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway; also, a new portable gas apparatus, designed for country residences, churches or factories.

(Advertisement.)

THE NEW AND TASTELESS CURE FOR FEVER AND AGUE.—DESHLER's Anti-Periodic Pills are superseding all the old time and ineffectual remedies. Sold by STEBBINS, MORGAN & BUTLER, No. 46 Cliff-street.

(Advertisement.)

☞ Those wonderful STEREOSCOPES, made so perfectly by ROOT, No. 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-street, are now the most sought after of all works of art. Call and see them, at his great free gallery.

(Advertisement.)

PHRENOLOGY.—Professional examinations, with charts and written descriptions of character, daily and evenings, by Professor FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway.

LONG ISLAND.

Whig Primary Meetings in Brooklyn.

The Whigs held their Primary Meetings in the several Wards of Brooklyn, between 7 and 8 o'clock last evening, for the purpose of electing delegates to the City, County, Congressional, Assembly Districts, and Police Conventions. The meetings all passed off very quietly. Annexed we give the name of one of each of the delegates to the City Convention, which indicates the general character of the delegations:

CITY CONVENTION.—*First Ward*—ALONZO H. GALE. *Second*—HOOPER C. PACKARD. *Third*—ALFRED GREENLEAF. *Fourth*—PETER G. TAYLOR. *Fifth*—JAMES E. MASON. *Sixth*—A. J. S. DEGRAW. *Seventh*—W. M. SEAMAN. *Ninth*—ISAAC BROWER. *Tenth*—CHARLES L. FRANKLIN. *Eleventh*—WILLIAM W. WALSH. *Twelfth*—JOHN GILBRIDE.

In the Second Ward the polls were opened at two different places—one where ordered by the General Committee, and the other indicated by the Ward Committee. The first elected a city ticket headed by E. B. MORRELL, and the latter elected a ticket headed by HOOPER C. PACKARD.

The City Convention meets this evening at the City Hotel.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—At a recent meeting of this Association, resolutions were passed pledging the support of the Christian young men of Brooklyn, in favor of those candidates who were known to be temperate and moral, and recommending the reelection of Mayor LAMBERT to his present position, on account of his efforts in enforcing a respect to the Sabbath laws.

Usury Laws.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

My friend J. P. H., is out upon me again, but does not quote me accurately. I said that money was more universally diffused among the *adult* population of our country than any other *one item* of property whatever. Perhaps I ought to have qualified, by saying the male adult portion of the community. I think, however, my meaning was sufficiently obvious to any candid mind, namely: That money is too universally diffused (in sums from a dollar to ten thousand dollars or more,) among those who compose the vital frame-work of society, to endanger any *monopolizing of it in few hands. No such general attempt has been made during the present century.*

In regard to the "billions of goods," I would say "goods" is rather a comprehensive term—means more than "one item of property"—perhaps includes money in our census in making up the billions of value in real and personal estate and "goods" in the United States.

"Money," too, is a much more comprehensive word than "specie," and there I leave money for the present. I am contending for general principles, so it matters not whether we have or have not more pennies than eagles in our pockets for the moment.

J. P. H. says he is not aware of the fact that stringent Usury laws always enhance the rate of interest. The fact is shown, inferentially, by the circumstance, that the rates of interest in England and Holland, ever since they have (many years ago,) emancipated themselves from Usury restraints, have ruled much lower than they ever did before. It is also shown, by citing the instance of Turkey, where it is against the law to charge any interest, and yet the rate there is twenty or thirty *per cent. per annum. We may also cite historic facts,* bearing upon that principle. Thus: In France, in 1766, the market and statute rate were running quietly along together at five per cent. Government reduced the legal rate to four per cent., when the market rate immediately advanced to six—the additional one per cent. was put on to cover the risk of illegality. This caused the French Government to abandon the measure at once.

Again: The Empress CATHARINE, in 1786, reduced the legal rate of interest from six to five per cent., when the market immediately went up one per cent. (See McCulloch on *Interest, &c.*)

In Spain there is no law limiting interest. It seldom falls below five or rises above seven per cent.

In Leghorn no limit exists. The ordinary rate is six per cent. per annum.

The annals of financial history are crowded with such facts. But I will cite no more for the present.

For more than eighteen centuries attempts have been made, from time to time, to compel by law a uniform rate of loans; but the attempt has always been a vain one—always trammeling commerce instead of encouraging it.

I expressed no special partiality for the remark, that "a thing is worth what it will fetch." That remark defends itself; it needs no aid either from Mr. DEWEY or myself; it is an axiom many centuries old. What I wish, especially to call the attention of J. P. H. to, is the illustration of Mr. DEWEY as to the origin of money. *He don't seem disposed to attack that at all.*

I shall, for the present, refrain from answering any more of these guerilla attacks upon isolated points of the Chambers' Report, until the report, with supplementary remarks, comes out in pamphlet form, as it will in a few days, and then I deem it probable it will find defenders, whom any opponent will find it no play to join a fair and manly issue with it, in its leading fundamental principles. C. S.

[illegible] a deck hand belonging to the steamer *Niagara*, fell into the river, while the boat was lying at the dock at Niagara, on her last trip, and was drowned. He was seen to fall into the water, but was not seen afterwards. He was probably swept away by the current. He belonged in Brockville, C. W.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Friday, Oct. 13, by Rev. A. Augustus Wood, CHARLES BELL, of Elmira, and ANGELINE A., daughter of Charles H. Redman, Esq., of this City.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 12, by Rev. Mr. Canfield, Mr. JOHN COX to Miss MARGARET KERRIT, second daughter of the late Capt. John Joughin.

At Elizabethtown, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 11, by Rev. E. H. Reinhart, ROSEWELL C. BOLSTER to SARAH E. LITTELL, both of the above place.

At Plattsburg, on Tuesday, Oct. 10, ANNIE E., daughter of Capt. T. Bailey, U. S. N., to WALTER R. T. JONES, of New-York.

At Waterville, Oneida Co., on Sunday, Oct. 8, by Rev. E. F. Williams, OSCAR L. HASCY, of New-York, to Miss CORNELIA HUBBARD, of the former place.

On Wednesday, Oct. 11, by Rev. Wm. Foster, Mr. WILLIAM C. KELLEY, of Manchester, N. H., to Miss ELIZABETH E. SUTCHELL, of Brooklyn.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 11, Mr. THOMAS HOGG, in the 77th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, 79th-st., near 2d-av., at 12 o'clock, noon on Friday, the 13th.

In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 11, WM. H. BLOODGOOD, aged 25 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, at the residence of his mother, Mrs. Mary Bloodgood, No. 97 Amos-st., on Friday, Oct. 13, at 12½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Woodbridge, N. J.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 11, of dysentery, LOUIS HENRY, youngest son of Edward and Marianne Ferber, aged 2 years, 4 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, this afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from north side 23th st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

In this City, on Friday, Oct. 13, JOHN H. KELLY, in the 44th year of his age.

His funeral will take place this day, 13th inst., at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 260 6th-st. No carriages allowed.

In this City, on Thursday morning, MARY A., youngest daughter of Rev. Thomas and Sarah Baker, in the 19th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 197 Mulberry-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be interred at the Cypress Hills Cemetery.

In this City, on Thursday morning, Oct. 12, MARY B., widow of the late Isaac I. Lockwood.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from her late residence, No. 10 Union place, on Saturday, 14th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 12, of consumption, CHARLES BILL WARING, Esq.

In this City, on Thursday morning, HENRY W. GILLESPIE, son of the late James Gillespie, aged 23 years.

Funeral service this afternoon, at 4½ o'clock, from the house of his brother, James S. Gillespie, No. 190 Henry-st. His remains will be taken to Stamford, Conn., for interment, at which place funeral services will take place from the house of Henry Webb, at 3 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, the 14th inst.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 11, GEO. M., infant son of James S. and Elizabeth Mills Forsyth.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, without further invitation, on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 343 Atlantic-st., near Hoyt, Brooklyn.

At Harlem, N. Y., on Thursday, Oct. 12, of cholera, CALEB GEDNEY, Jr., aged 28 years. Funeral will take place from 128d-st. and 3d-av., at 9½ o'clock A. M., on Friday, the 13th. His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Mamaroneck, for interment.

At Yonkers, Westchester Co., on Tuesday, Oct. 10, of a sudden illness, Miss ELIZABETH VALENTINE, in the 23d year of her age.

Oct. JOSEPH THOMAS MASSEY, at No. 195 Bleecker-st., aged 21 days.

The remains will be interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

At Williamsburg, on Wednesday, Oct. 11, suddenly, of dysentery, HENRY VAN ORDEN, aged 1 year and 10 months, only son of Henry D. and Mary J. Van Orden.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 12.

$1,000	California 7s, '70..s3	85	300	Cleve. & Toledo R. R.	66½
2,000	Erie Income Bonds	86	50	do..........b3	65
12,000	Erie Con. Bds. '71	70½	6	Chic. & R. Isl'd R. R.	78
2,000	Erie Con. Bds. '62	73	100	Harlem Railroad..s3	31½
3,000	Panama Bs. (2d is.)	88	100	do............	31½
5,500	Ill. Cen. RR. Bds...c	80	25	do............	31½
20,000	do..........	80½	250	do..........b60	32
1,000	do..........	80½	100	Stonington R. R...s3	60
10,000	do........s30	80	250	Erie Railroad.....s3	46
15,000	do........b60	80½	50	do............	46
1,500	N. Y. Cen. RR. Bds	90	600	do..........s3	46
4,000	Chi'go & R. I. RR. B.	87	200	do..........c	46
11	Hanover Bank	88½	100	do..........s3	46
10	Bank of N. America	97	50	do..........s60	45
100	Canton Co.......b60	20½	50	do..........s30	45
50	do.......b30	20½	100	do..........s30	45
50	Nicar. Transit Co..b3	22½	100	do..........s60	45
250	do.........s3	22½	300	do..........b10	46
250	do.........s3	22½	100	do..........b30	46
100	do........b30	23	100	do..........b10	46
50	do........b60	23½	150	do..........s3	46
550	do..........	23	50	do..........b10	46
200	do.........s3	23	50	do..........b3	46
50	do........s30	23	125	do..........c	46
200	N. J. Zinc Co.....s3	5	200	do..........s30	46
50	Penn. Coal Co	90½	250	do..........b60	46
20	Cumber'd Coal Co...c	30	100	do..........c	46
100	do.........s3	30	200	do..........s3	46
100	do.........s3	30½	10	do............	46
250	do........b60	30½	200	do..........b10	46
50	do........s30	30½	700	Reading Railroad..s3	73½
100	do........s60	30½	400	do............	74
50	do..........	30½	100	do..........b60	74
50	do........b60	30½	400	do..........b60	75
423	N. Y. Central R. R..s3	91	100	do..........b30	74
50	do.........b3	91	100	do..........b30	74
50	do........s10	91	250	do..........s3	74
750	do........b30	91½	300	do..........s3	74
300	do........s60	90½	100	do..........s60	74
10	do..........	91	50	do..........s3	74
25	Mich. Cen. R. R.	98	100	do..........b90	75
5	Mich. South. R. R.	93	25	Hudson River R. R..c	44
25	Cleve. C. & Cin. R. R.	103½	50	do..........b60	44
12	Galena & Chi. R. R.	98			

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000	North Carolina 6s	102	300	Reading Railroad..s30	73½
2,000	N. Y. Cen. R. R. B	90	100	do............	74
12,500	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds	80½	200	do..........b60	74½
7,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	200	do..........b60	74
7	American Exch. Bank	108	30	Erie Railroad	45½
100	Cumberl'd Coal Co b60	30	50	do..........s10	45
100	do..........	30	50	do..........b30	45
100	do........b60	30½	150	do............	45
100	do........b10	30	50	do..........s60	45
100	Canton Company	20½	100	do..........s3	45
300	do........b60	20½	50	do..........b3	45
1000	Nic. Transit Co...s3	22½	100	do..........b30	46
100	do........b60	23	40	do............	45½
25	do..........	23	100	do..........s60	45½
300	Gold Hill Mine.....c	3½	20	Huds. Riv. Railroad..c	44
200	N. Y. Central R. R.b60	91	54	Mich. South. R. R.	90
20	do..........	91	10	N. H. & Hart. R. R.	117½

THURSDAY, Oct. 12—P. M.

There was a liberal business done in Stocks to-day, and the market at the early Board was one of the best of the present month. Prices were generally firm and the buying well distributed. The dealings in Erie were at 46¼@46, cash, and 45¾@½ on seller's options. Reading 74¼; Harlem 32; Cumberland 30, and New-York Central 91. In the latter there have been of late considerable purchases for country account, partly on 30 days time to the buyer. Nicaragua Transit shares sold largely to-day at 22¾@23, and of Illinois Central Bonds the sales were over $60,000 at steady rates. There was some business done also in other Railroad Bonds, and in North Carolina State Sixes. The market at the afternoon Board was not so strong, and prices fell off a fraction on some of the Railroad shares. The Philadelphians have been supplying the demand for Reading pretty freely this week. There is said to be a want of good understanding in that city among the party usually operating in favor of the Stock. The shares of the two Michigan Roads rule steady in price, but the movement at present is confined to a few retail parcels. The same is true of the Cleveland and Columbus, and Galena and Chicago. The sales of Cleveland and Toledo are at a decline, the rates touching 66½ this forenoon. The shares of the City Banks are less firm.

The inquiry for Foreign bills for Saturday's packet was limited, while the preparations making for further shipments of Gold, are still considerable. The *Atlantic* will, probably, take $800,000; some of the bullion brokers estimate a million of dollars. Money rates are unchanged; Paper 10@18 ℘ cent., mostly at the extreme figure, for first class lists; demand loans 7 ℘ cent., and moderately easy to the well-established Stock-houses, on active Collaterals, such as are dealt in every day at the Board, but not readily had on out-of-town negotiations. Even State Stocks cannot be hypothecated at 7 ℘ cent. with any assurance that the money will be suffered to remain long at use. The *Western Bankers have had to pay this, and add a* round commission for a City guarantee, in order to place the State Bonds, which their rapidly returning circulation, based on these Bonds, forces them to withdraw. The late alteration of the currency standard at Cincinnati has operated hard, in this way, on some of the Indiana Bankers. There is also likely soon to come on the market a considerable sum of New-York State Stocks, from the suspension or liquidation of a number of the small Banks in this City. In addition to the Eighth-avenue and Knickerbocker, already referred to, the Suffolk Bank has virtually suspended operations. The circulating notes are going in for redemption, and will soon be wholly returned to the Bank Department. What becomes of the few *bona fide* depositors in these concerns, such, we mean, as are not so fortunate as to owe the Bank with which they deal, the public have little means of knowing. The process of decimating the uncalled for number of Free Banks in the City by the Clearing-House, has evidently begun in earnest, and the work will not probably cease until twelve *or fifteen are compelled to liquidate for want of a* legitimate paying business, or the most important want of public favor. *Since the Summer of 1851,* three years ago, the City Banks of New-York have been doubled in number—58 now, instead of 29 then. The [illegible] rate of interest [illegible] The community [illegible] prospect [illegible] the magnitude of Loans and Deposits [illegible] from the Weekly Averages. The extreme right and left columns of the Bank table, so far as the institutions to which the Clearing-House will noiselessly apply the bow string, are concerned, will settle each other, and the Bank Department at Albany will care for the rest.

There was a run made to-day, according to an afternoon paper, on the Knickerbocker Savings Institution, on Eighth-avenue, adjoining the Bank of the same name, and in which its principal cash deposits were made.

The new Board of Directors of the Erie Railroad organized to-day by the reelection of Mr. HOMER RAMSDELL as President of the Company.

The meeting of the Shareholders of the Pacific Steamship Company was pretty fully attended this forenoon, and after hearing a report from the Managers, appointed a Committee of Examination, consisting of Mr. SKIDDY, Mr. H. D. BACON, and Mr. E. W. WHITEHOUSE, who will make known the result of their labors at an adjourned meeting. The Shareholders in the Saratoga and Washington Railroad are called to meet at Saratoga Springs next Tuesday, 17th inst., to consider the means of paying off the second mortgage on the Road, due January 1. The regular auction *sales of Stocks and Bonds by Mr. S. DRAPER* takes place at the Merchants' Exchange on Friday, at 12½ o'clock.

The New-Haven Railroad Over-Issue.

From the Boston Journal, Oct. 10.

We find in the New-York *Herald* a communication animadverting in sarcastic terms upon the position taken by SAMUEL D. BRADFORD, Esq., at the recent meeting of the New Haven Railroad, in relation to the over-issue of stock. The writer seems to take it for granted that Mr. BRADFORD reflected the sentiments of this community in counseling the repudiation of the stock, and we understand that a similar impression prevails in Wall-street. Such an impression, however formed, we have reason to believe does injustice to our business community.

There are many among our most respectable citizens, we know, who have a feeling very much akin to shame, that sentiments so at war with the commonest principles of justice, if not of law, should have found utterance from this quarter of the country. We feel quite sure that nine-tenths of our community repudiate Mr. BRADFORD's views of the equity of the case; and as for his assertions about the *law*, there will be found plenty of the ablest legal heads in New-England to controvert his views at a proper time. It is certainly to be hoped that the sentiments of Mr. BRADFORD will not be taken as those of Massachusetts or New-England. We doubt if either could possibly be more misrepresented.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Thursday, Oct. 12.

Sales were made to-day of 5,000 bushels of GENESEE WHEAT at $2 20. BARLEY, 30,000 bushels sold at $1 15@$1 16 for two rowed, and $1 17, $1 18, $1 18½ to $1 20 for four rowed. HOPS 30c.@40c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Oct. 12.

The sales of COTTON to-day amounted to 2,500 bales; first NEW MOLASSES sold at 26c.; good Ohio FLOUR is selling at $8 62; CORN is quoted at 70c.; RICE 6½c.@6¾c.; WHISKY 40c.

EXCHANGE on London 9½.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA—

Thursday—First Board—$3,100 City 6s, (R. O.,) [illegible]; $1,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 85; $1,000 Pennsylvania 5s, '70, 85; $1,000 Harrisburg Railroad 6s, '83, [illegible]; $2,000 Reading Bonds, '70, 77½; $1,000 Pittsburg Coupon 6s, [illegible]; 40 Pennsylvania Railroad, 44½; 2 Little Schuylkill Railroad, [illegible]; 300 Union Canal, [illegible]; 2000 New Creek Coal, 1½; 100 Reading Railroad, 36½; $1,000 Allegheny County 6s, Interest in New-York, 79; $1,000 Lehigh 6s, [illegible]; $1,000 do, [illegible]; [illegible] do, [illegible]; 30 Harrisburg Railroad, [illegible]; 100 Reading Railroad, 37; 15 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, [illegible]; 1 Camden and Amboy Railroad, 144½; 17 Northern Bank of Kentucky, [illegible]; 5000 Pennsylvania 5s, [illegible]; [illegible] Boards—$1,000 State 5s, [illegible]; 40 Girard Bank, [illegible].

Second Board—$600 City 6s, [illegible]; 100 Lehigh Zinc, 1½; [illegible] Schuylkill Navigation, [illegible]; 21 Pennsylvania Railroad, 44½; 100 Reading Railroad, 36½; 27 Philadelphia Bank, [illegible]; $1,000 Pittsburg Coupon 6s, [illegible]; 50 Reading Railroad, 36½; 15 Beaver Meadow Railroad, [illegible]; $3,000 City Railroad 6s, [illegible]; 150 Union Canal, [illegible]; 300 Lehigh Zinc, 1½; $3,000 City Railroad 6s, 70; $3,000 Kentucky 6s, [illegible]; 25 Little Schuylkill Navigation, [illegible]; $3,000 Lehigh 6s, '70, [illegible]; 300 Long Island Railroad, 14½.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, 117½@118, [illegible]; Pennsylvania 5s, [illegible]; Reading Railroad, [illegible]; Reading Railroad 6s, '70, [illegible]; [illegible] Railroad 6s, '44, [illegible]; Pennsylvania Railroad Stock, [illegible]; Morris Canal, [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, [illegible]; Long Island Railroad, 14½@14¾; Vicksburg Railroad, [illegible]; Girard Bank, [illegible]; Lehigh Zinc, 1½@1¾; Union Canal, [illegible].

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Jamestown, from Norfolk, Richmond and Petersburg—W. H. Dunn, P. Clayton, A. McCormack, J. H. Pleasants, J. E. Mountcastle, W. Cross, W. Brown, N. Hunt, Miss Hunt, Miss Niver, Mr. Clement and lady, J. W. Allison, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. S. Badger, Miss J. Cr[illegible], T. A. Rust, lady and 3 children, W. P. Pendleton and 2 children, G. H. Smith, P. H. Whitehurst, J. B. Hardy, S. H. Hodges, S. H. La Compte, W. J. Sutherberry, D. M. Carter, Wm. Pitchet, D. Keeling, W. Rogers, M. W. Carter, P. G. Vaughn and lady, A. J. Briggs, lady and child, S. C. Haynes, F. N. Armistead, J. Ketcham, Mrs. Mary Clark, Mrs. Moore, F. Butt, Jr., and lady, Miss M. H. Butt, and 16 in the steerage.

In steamship Nashville, from Charleston—Mrs. Brooks, Capt. Edwards, H. L. Phillips, Jos. Prosser, D. W. Winberg, Mr. Klink.

In brig Oxford, from Sagua la Grande—Mrs. E. Gilmer.

In brig Hope, from Belize—Mr. Knight.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 08 | Sun sets..... 5 22 | Moon rises.... 10 25

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 12 02 | Gov. Island.. 1 03 | Hell Gate..... 3 43

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, OCT. 12.

Cleared.

Steamship Knoxville, Ludlow, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill.

Ships Iconium, Turner, New-Orleans, G. & S. Wheelwright; Toulon, Upshur, New-Orleans, Stanton & Thompson; Carolus Magnus, Coffin, Mobile, W. Whitlock, Jr.

Barks Lillias, Veazie, New-Orleans, H. D. Brookman; Caroline, (Brem.,) Stricton, Richmond, Pavenstedt & Schumacher; Nazarene, Pendleton, Laguna, E. P. Buck & Co.; Asa Fish, Wolfe, St. Marks, Brodie & Potter; Hooper, Hawes, Havana, J. Atkins & Co.

Brigs Colonist, Mulloon, Liverpool, N. S., E. W. Dunham & Sons; Dolphin, (Br.,) Brandlyt, Rotterdam, Funch & Meincke; Cygnet, (Br.,) Smith, Windsor, J. S. Whitney & Co.; Starlight, Cook, Baltimore, Russell & Vining; Carmelita, (Ham.,) Babson, Rio Janeiro, H. Moulton.

Schrs. R. H. Huntley, Hammond, Baltimore, Mailler & Lord; Chas. Mills, Smith, Wilmington, Dollner & Potter; Village Gem, Case, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; Elliptic, Purkis, Kingston, Thos. Gilmartin; Chas. William, Boyd, Attakapas, Metcalfe & Lovejoy; Oregon, Gahtier, Washington, J. H. Mathews; Emily, Johnson, Baltimore, Johnson & Lowden.

Sloops Thos. Hull, Hull, Providence, master; America, Baker, Fall River, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Jamestown, Cavendy, Norfolk, Richmond and Petersburg, with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Pleasants.

Steamship Nashville, Berry, Charleston 48 hours, with cotton and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ship James Watts, (Br.,) Lepwith, Smyrna 78 ds., and 48 from Gibraltar, with rags to Dutilh & Co. 5th inst., lat. 40 56, lon. 69 50, passed half of a boat, painted black outside and green inside; next day, passed a ship's boat bottom up, bottom painted white. The J. W. has experienced heavy gales during the passage, lost foretopsail, jib, split sails, &c.

Ship Pescatore, (Fr.,) Lecombe, Havre 45 ds., in ballast, with 440 passengers to Lane & West.

Ship Gazetteer, Wallington, Liverpool Sept. 7, with mdse. and 263 passengers to Wallace & Co. The latter part of the passage experienced very heavy westerly gales.

Brig Ellen, (Br.,) Seed, Lisbon 43 ds., with salt and corkwood to G. Millan.

Brig Freedom, (Br.,) Atkinson, Sackville, N. B., 11 ds., with fish and plaster to master.

Brig Rien Bradbury, (of Eastport,) Miller, Newport, Eng., 41 ds., with iron to the captain. Has experienced heavy weather on the passage—carried away foretopgallantmast, split sails, &c.

Brig St. Croix, (Br.,) Grant, Richibucto, 26 ds., with fish to order.

Brig Charlotte, (of Sag Harbor,) Horton, Charleston 8 ds., with naval stores to McCready, Mott & Co.

Brig Hope, Biddle, Belize 22 ds., with mahogany, &c., to S. W. Lewis.

Brig Oregon, (Br.,) Chivers, Penance 63 ds., with clay and 84 passengers to Barclay & Livingston.

Brig Plover, (Br.,) Goodson, Port-au-Prince 18 ds., with coffee to master.

Brig Oxford, (of Portland,) Beals, Sagua la Grande 11 ds., with sugar to Russel & Vining.

Brig Mungo Park, Nichols, Turks Island 12 ds., via Holmes' Hole, with salt to J. W. Sanford—arr. 5th.

Brig Delma, (of Ellsworth,) Foster, Jacksonville 11 ds., with lumber to Bratt, Voce & Co. Sld. in co. with brig Waccamaw, for New-York.

Brig Herald, Luce, Sippican 4 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Pearl, (Br.,) Cunningham, Halifax 7 ds., with fish to master.

Schr. E. S. Johnson, Johnson, Newbern, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to E. M. Blackwell. Sld. in co. with schr. M. Platt, for New-York.

Schr. Marietta Hand, Dewey, Rondout, with coal, for Providence.

Schr. Compliance, Jewell, Fall River, for Rondout.

Schr. Minerva, Beckwith, Fall River, for Rondout.

Schr. J. N. Hanson, Hendler, Fall River, for Rondout.

Schr. Maria L. Davis, (of Baltimore,) Davis, Rio Grande Aug. 17, with hides to master.

Sailed.

Steamship Knoxville, Ludlow, for Savannah; ship Edward Everett, Gunby, New-Orleans, and others.

BELOW—1 brig.

WIND—During the day, from S. W. to S. E.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 12—Arr. bark Eliza, Baltimore; brigs Susan Smith, President Taylor, [illegible], and E. F. Cushing, Philadelphia; also, brigs [illegible], Alexandria; Rio Grande, Baltimore; also, ship Forest, from [illegible].

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 8—Arr. bark [illegible], Boston; brig Gallano, do.; ships Jabez Snow, [illegible], Levitt Storer, from New-York; bark Mary Kimball, from Rockland.

Oct. 10—Arr. ships St. Charles, and Louisiana, New-York.

Spoken, &c.

Sept. 24, lat. 39 20, lon. 58 30, ship Mary Ann, from New-York for Venice.

Oct. 1, lat. 41 38, lon. 65, Br. brig Franklin, for Halifax.

Oct. 2, lat. 39 42, lon. 70 41, ship Medicator, from New-Orleans for Boston, 10 ds. out.

Foreign Ports.

At Rio Grande, Aug. 17, barks Hermine, Appleton, from Cape de Verde for Rio Janeiro soon; F. Deming, Penfield, for New-York, [illegible]; Wyman, Harrington, from Boston, for New-York; [illegible], Moore, for Philadelphia in 1 do.; brigs [illegible], [illegible], for Baltimore in 4 ds.; Paragon, Johnson, [illegible], [illegible] Rio via St. Catherine's; [illegible]; Brandywine, McConnell, from Philadelphia, [illegible] both [illegible].

At Port-au-Prince, Sept. 28, brig Volhora, for Boston in 8 ds.—the only Am. vessel in port. The brig Mildred, for the do., to finish leg, for New-York, sld. the day before. Brig Baltic for New-York, sld. 3 do. previously.

At Sagua la Grande, Oct. 1, bark Abelinda, (Prussian) for New-York in 5 ds. No Am. vessel in port.

At Belize, Sept. 16, a brig, for Boston in [illegible] only Am. vessel.